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46th 1908 Union League of Philadelphia



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THE UNION LEAGUE



PHILADELPHIA

1908

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Compliments of
The Union League of Philadelphia


Please exchange

GEORGE P. MORGAN.

Secretary



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THE UNION LEAGUE

OF

PHILADELPHIA

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ELECTED DECEMBER 14, 1908

STANDING COMMITTEES

THE ADVISORY REAL ESTATE BOARD

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING, JUNE 24, 1908

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING,
SEPTEMBER 9, 1908

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 14, 1908

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF

DIRECTORS

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE GUEST COMMITTEE

Address by HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX

Address by HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN

Address by LT.-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., Retired

Address by BRIG.-GENERAL HORATIO C. KING, U. S. V.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

REPORT OF ADVISORY REAL ESTATE BOARD

REPORT OF THE ART ASSOCIATION

1908

BROAD STREET

BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STREETS

Founded November 22, 1862.

Organized December 27, 1862.

Incorporated March 30, 1864.

House, 1118 Chestnut Street, opened January 22, 1863.

House, 1216 Chestnut Street, opened August 18, 1864.

Present House opened May 11, 1865.

OFFICERS

Elected December 14, 1908

President

JAMES F. HOPE

Vice-Presidents

CHARLES D. BARNEY
MORRIS L. CLOTHIER

WILLIAM T. TILDEN
WILLIAM W. PORTER

Directors

M. RIEBENACK
WENDELL P. BOWMAN
WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS
GEORGE H. HILL
GEORGE P. MORGAN
THOMAS J. JEFFRIES
HOWARD B. FRENCH

JAMES E. MITCHELL
WILLIAM C. SPROUL
JOHN KISTERBOCK
JOHN W. HAMER
E. ELDRIDGE PENNOCK
GEORGE B. EVANS
THOMAS K. OBER

JOSEPH B. McCALL

Elected by the Board of Directors,
December 15, 1908

Secretary

GEORGE P. MORGAN

Treasurer

M. RIEBENACK

79258

Union League of Phil.

AMERICAN

WARRIOR

STANDING COMMITTEES

Appointed December 15, 1908

House Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM T. TILDEN, *Chairman*

M. RIEBENACK

JAMES E. MITCHELL

E. ELDRIDGE PENNOCK

WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS

Guest Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM W. PORTER, *Chairman*

WENDELL P. BOWMAN

THOMAS J. JEFFRIES

WILLIAM C. SPROUL

GEORGE P. MORGAN

Finance Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT CHARLES D. BARNEY, *Chairman*

GEORGE H. HILL

WENDELL P. BOWMAN

JOHN W. HAMER

JOSEPH B. McCALL

Library Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT MORRIS L. CLOTHIER, *Chairman*

HOWARD B. FRENCH

JOHN KISTERBOCK

GEORGE B. EVANS

THOMAS K. OBER

Auditors

W. HARRY MILLER

FRANKLIN M. POTTS

EDWARD A. STOCKTON

Committee on Membership

Elected by the Board of Directors

HORACE S. RIDINGS

HARRY W. BUTTERWORTH

RICHARD CAMPION

CLARENCE B. COLLIER

JOHN T. RILEY

HARRY T. STODDART

HORACE PETTIT

GEORGE H. CLIFF

CHARLES M. GUDKNECHT

CLEMENT R. HOOPES

ROBERT P. HOOPER

CHARLES B. ADAMSON

ADAM A. STULL

Elected by the Committee on Membership

GEORGE H. CLIFF

Chairman

CHARLES M. GUDKNECHT

Secretary



THE ADVISORY REAL ESTATE BOARD
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE

¹JAMES C. BROOKS

¹CHARLES E. PUGH

²SAMUEL S. SHARP

²GEORGE WATSON

²JAMES BUTTERWORTH

²HARRY G. MICHENER

³ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT

⁴EDWARD T. STOTESBURY

⁵DIMNER BEEBER

JAMES F. HOPE

President of The Union League, Ex-Officio.

Chairman

EDWARD T. STOTESBURY

Secretary

JAMES BUTTERWORTH

¹Elected by Board of Directors, February 9, 1897.

²Elected by the Corporation, March 22, 1897.

³Elected by Board of Directors, December 13, 1898.

⁴Elected by Board of Directors, { February 9, 1897.
April 14, 1908.

⁵Elected by Board of Directors, December 15, 1908.



MINUTES
OF A
SPECIAL MEETING
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

June 24, 1908.

A special meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held on Wednesday, June 24, 1908, at four o'clock P. M., to ratify the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States, recently made by the Republican National Convention.

HON. DIMNER BEEBER, President of the League, presided and was assisted by Mr. GEORGE P. MORGAN, the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT, at the appointed hour for the meeting, announced the presence of a quorum and requested the Secretary to read the call for the meeting.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA,
June 18, 1908.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of The Union League, held June 9, 1908, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a special meeting of The Union League be held on Wednesday afternoon, June 24, 1908, at four o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States, to be made at the Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago June 16th to 19th.

It is earnestly hoped by the Board that there will be a large and enthusiastic meeting upon this occasion. Two hundred members are required for a quorum.

GEORGE P. MORGAN,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: *Gentlemen*—In obedience to a custom observed by the League for many years, this meeting has been called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Republican Convention for President and Vice-President of the United States. In further compliance with that custom the Secretary has prepared a series of resolutions for consideration. These will now be read.

THE SECRETARY (upon the request of the Chair) read and submitted the following:

Resolved, That The Union League of Philadelphia hereby ratifies the nomination of the Hon. William Howard Taft, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and of the Hon. James Schoolcraft Sherman, of New York, for Vice-President of the United States, and pledges to them its loyal and earnest support.

Resolved, That The Union League reaffirms its devotion to the basic principles of the Republican party so well expressed in the platform adopted at the National Convention, by the maintenance of which principles the United States has obtained prosperity unsurpassed and has achieved commanding influence among the nations.

Resolved, That The Union League congratulates the country that, during the period of its existence, the Republican party has recognized that new occasions teach new duties, that it has always been equal to the successful solution of the many difficult problems presented to it, and that its triumphant record is a sufficient guarantee of its ability to meet and solve the problems of the present and the future.

Resolved, That the President of The Union League be and hereby is authorized and requested to appoint a committee of one hundred members of The Union League, of which committee he shall be the Chairman, whose duty it

shall be to act for and on behalf of The Union League in assisting to secure the success of the Republican party in the Presidential campaign of 1908.

THE PRESIDENT stated the question upon the resolutions and invited remarks.

MR. PETER BOYD, who was called upon by the Chair as the first speaker, responded as follows:

Mr. President and Brethren of The Union League (for we are all here as members of one family—united, absolutely united—in the present campaign), the resolutions just read fittingly speak of the glorious past of the Republican Party. Since the founding of The Union League, upon every recurring Presidential campaign, men esteemed in this city and country for their ability, character and patriotism have stood here in advocacy of the principles of that party; and I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing my appreciation of the high honor to me in thus being called upon to voice in some feeble manner the sentiments that they would have uttered were they with us to-day.

The Republican Party is to be congratulated in that whenever an emergency arises in national affairs, there springs out of its own ranks a man of undoubted patriotism, thoroughly equipped and fully able to meet the emergency and acquit himself with distinction, not only to the party, but to the country. The Democratic Party has been less fortunate. It indeed has had able champions—men thoroughly patriotic but, as we hold, mistaken and errant in their political tenets—and among the greatest of those champions was one who was able to rise above the doctrines of his party, the distinguished citizen and former President* of whose death to-day we have all heard with profound regret. But the party itself was cast aside nearly fifty years ago, when it obstinately refused to see the light and to go forward in the only path that led to justice, to honor and to the perpetuation of the Union; and ever since then it has been aimlessly wandering after false lights, seeking not to maintain principles

* Grover Cleveland.

that would elevate the nation, but resorting to plausible and deceptive issues upon which perchance it might ride into power. The Republican Party, on the other hand, has won the confidence of the country. It has adhered to the high ideals which in no uncertain sense it has created. It has confronted with courage and wisdom most intricate and difficult questions of public policy. Without past precedents to follow and illuminated only by the spirit that moves and controls a free people, it has met and solved for the best good of the nation every problem that has been thrust upon it.

A few years ago the country was profoundly agitated by one of the greatest issues that has been presented to us since the issues involved in the Civil War. The people, as if in a night, suddenly awoke to the consciousness of the vast and controlling power exercised by carrying corporations and by combinations capable of controlling immense aggregations of wealth, and to the fact that in many instances, increasing in number, the manner in which that power was being exercised was becoming a menace to the peace of the country and to the prosperity of the vast majority of its citizens. Every one at heart knew that restraint and control of the exercise of that power was necessary; and the question presented was whether that restraint could be obtained through legislation, for if not so obtained the wisest knew that it would be secured by other means. In the emergency thus created, the Republican Party gave to the nation a man whose courage and ability were equal to the occasion. The methods he adopted to meet the emergency have been at times criticised, but every unprejudiced mind must admit that the issue was not of his own seeking, that it was forced upon him and that he met it unflinchingly and with all the patriotic Americanism for which he is so justly distinguished. (Applause.) He has made out of this nation a nation of thinkers; he has lifted up in the sight of the people moral ideas of the highest character in national affairs; and to such an extent has he accomplished these results that I venture with confidence to say there is not a man before me now who is not giving to national questions greater and more absorbing consideration than he has ever given before; seeking not to temporize or to

evade, but to solve those questions finally and correctly for the highest good of the nation. The emergency required a man of battle, one whose instincts were those of a war captain, one who indeed loved the sound of conflict and the elation of victory, but only when the conflict was waged and the victory gained in the interest of the whole people.

That emergency has passed for the present at least. It has passed forever if those whose personal interests were opposed to the results achieved will accept the inevitable. The people will never permanently recede from what has been thus gained. If they were asked to-day to vote for another term for the present incumbent of the White House, they would cast all traditions aside and return him by an overwhelming majority, so greatly do men of all parties admire the present Republican standard bearer, and so cordially and enthusiastically do they approve of the results he has achieved. Another emergency has now arisen, however. The time of battle is past; the day of reconstruction has come—the period of building up, of bringing divergent elements together and of reconciling opposing factions to the new ideals that have been reached and to the legislation adopted and to be adopted for the purpose of giving effect to those ideals. The present emergency calls for a President in sympathy with the results achieved and with the principles that made those results possible; for one of judicial temperament rather than militant; for one possessing comprehensive knowledge of the affairs of the country and intimate acquaintance with its far off islands and its foreign as well as domestic policies; for one skilled in American diplomacy, founded as we now know on the Golden Rule; for one with courage joined to tactfulness, with strength of will united with conservatism in action. And the old Republican Party has been again found ready with the man to meet the emergency. In the candidate chosen for the first office of the nation, by the Convention that recently met in Chicago, will be found all the characteristics and endowments that peculiarly fit him, more than any other public man, for the necessities of the hour: fully equipped, as he is, for the work of reconstruction of business, of corporate and financial

interests, on the new ideals that have been placed in legislative enactment upon the statute books of the nation.

Gentlemen of The Union League, we can enter the lists in this campaign with all the enthusiasm that some of you had in the Lincoln battles and with all the enthusiasm that most of us had in the McKinley conflicts, for the man of the hour has again been placed before the American people; and in Taft and Sherman, the glorious old party has once more covered itself with renown and made good its claim that it embodies within its ranks the patriotism, the wisdom and the far-seeing policy that our fathers possessed in the days of the Revolution and in the days of the Rebellion, and which in large measure has descended to their spiritual progeny of our own time. (Long continued applause.)

HON. WILLIAM W. PORTER made the next response to the call of the Chair. He said:

Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Union League: I want to bow my head in sympathy and condolence with the personal relatives of a revered political enemy who to-day lies cold in death. He was great in that when he believed his party to be wrong he rose above party. This may not be the proper time for any formal action but I conceive that a resolution of sympathy with the family of the dead ex-President* may not be inappropriate at this meeting.

Making no pretensions to the gift of oratory, I will confine what I have to say to some of those matter-of-fact things that practically go without saying. I have had the pleasure of meeting, upon a number of occasions (though not to the extent of being able to claim a close personal friendship), the standard bearer of our party in the coming campaign. On every occasion upon which I saw or met him (and I have several instances in mind) he was adequate. When we consider his exceptional qualifications for the high office of the Presidency we cannot fail to again recognize, in his nomination, the same guidance of an Overruling Hand as in other emergencies that have con-

* Grover Cleveland.

fronted the Republican Party. The conditions were such that one who possessed the attributes and equipment of him who has been popularly and affectionately called "Billy Taft" became necessarily "the man of the hour."

I beg that you will not understand me as indulging in panegyric, for I mean to speak with seriousness and with some purpose of analysis. This man whom we have chosen to carry our banner has the courage of a Roosevelt, with a wiser discretion in method. This man has the prudence of a McKinley, with more momentum. This man has the persistence of a Grant, with a broader knowledge of statecraft. This man has the conscience of a Lincoln, with perhaps a sunnier optimism. Upon occasions, when it seems requisite, this man has the dignity of a Washington, and at other times his face wears the smile of a broad democracy that makes him acceptable to the humblest of his constituents.

In addition to these admirable personal attributes, what is his equipment? He has the learning of a judge; he has had the experience of a cabinet position at Washington; he has had the opportunity of developing unusual aptitude for high diplomacy with honor. More than all this, he has a broader knowledge, based upon actual, personal, visual observation, of the whole people of the United States and of the needs of the nation and of its provinces, than probably any other American citizen.

Gentlemen, no battle was ever won without strenuous fighting; no President has ever been elected without a struggle royal. This gifted statesman will not be President of the United States if we, the American citizenship, are content simply with eulogy. It is an estimable thing that this Union League, of which we are so justly proud, should meet and, in conversation and oratory, eulogize the national candidate; but, fellow members of this historic organization, if we stop there, the battle is but half won. True it is that the voice of The Union League of Philadelphia reaches far beyond the confines of the Republican commonwealth of Pennsylvania and that muteness here means weakness abroad. But inactivity here means danger in places we little wot of now. Therefore, to be practical, that

portion of the resolutions which speaks of doing something appeals to me. The Committee of One Hundred to be appointed—let it be up, let it be doing something to show that the membership of this organization, an organization born in the travail of the nation, is still vigorous in its allegiance to the truest and best policy, as we believe Republicanism to be, so that not only shall The Union League of Philadelphia be heard by its voice, but also shall it be felt by its deeds. (Long continued applause.)

HON. WILLIAM POTTER (complying with the request of the Chair to favor the meeting with some remarks) said:

Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Union League: Our Club is a political one, composed only of men of the Republican faith; but in the hour of sorrow we can, from our hearts, express the grief we feel in hearing of the death of a great and patriotic American. I am neither a religious nor a political bigot; I do not believe that all godliness is confined to any one sect nor all patriotism to any one party; and I know, and you know, that the country has lost one of its noblest characters in the death to-day of Grover Cleveland.

We wish also to extend to Mr. Sherman, our candidate for Vice-President, now ill in Cleveland, our sincere sympathy and the hope that he may shortly be restored to health.

The country is to be congratulated on the platform adopted and the candidates nominated at the Republican Convention. Mr. Taft is a believer in sound money, a protective system and other party views that have made National Republicanism more acceptable than Democratic principles to the American people. He is the implacable foe of all special privileges, and the best equipped man in the United States to succeed our great President, Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft favors the protective system not because it is a benefit to the manufacturing class, but because it is for the good of all the people of the country. Mr. Taft does not believe that the tariff schedules are sacred and that they should not be altered for fear of unsettling business; he believes the tariff should be revised by its friends and, in this revision, all special

privileges, if such exist, should be eliminated, no matter how powerful the opposition to such changes.

Mr. Taft above all things believes, as does Theodore Roosevelt, in a public as well as a private conscience; that the honesty of the American people must be evidenced in our political and corporate as well as in our individual life; that organized capital and labor have a right to exist but they both must be made to obey the law and induced to settle their differences by arbitration; that the captain of industry and labor-leader have the same rights as, but no more than, the humblest citizen; in short, that the moral growth of the nation must go hand in hand with our material prosperity, if we are to be worthy sons of the illustrious men who formed this Government on the imperishable foundation that all men are free and equal in the eyes of the law.

Mr. Taft was nominated because he was the choice of that section of the American people who believe in Republican principles and who wish to see their party, as in the days of Lincoln, the party of moral ideas. My prayer is that Mr. Taft be the next President of the United States and that God spare his life to serve his country. (Applause.)

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM T. TILDEN, who was called upon as the next speaker, responded briefly as follows:

Mr. President, not at all as an orator but in a more practical way, as a member of your board, I want to appeal to the Club for some activity in this campaign; and that is my only excuse for saying a word. Some seem to think that we are entering upon a free trip to the White House. I hope they are right, but don't let us take any chances; we are not sure. The Union League of Philadelphia, as Judge Porter has said, can be, if it will try to be, a factor outside of Pennsylvania. And if it can be, it ought to be. Your board has empowered already its committees to arrange for a public ratification meeting and for a reception to the candidates, when they will be present if it is possible to have them.

In regard to Mr. Taft: he is known all over the world. Certainly there can be no North, South, East or West in an admin-

istration of which Mr. Taft is the head. And as one who has sometimes been called "an Independent" and "a kicker" I can speak with personal knowledge of Mr. Sherman. I have known him since 1877; and if there are those who think that, should the mantle of the Presidency fall upon his shoulders he would be unworthy of it, I can assure them that he would be a second Arthur; and no one found fault with the administration of President Arthur.

But I rose merely to say a word in a practical way. Money will be needed for the campaign. I do not expect to be upon the Finance Committee, and I am very thankful that I may not be, but there will be a Finance Committee, and I hope the money will come. We do not need much of it in Pennsylvania but it will be needed elsewhere, and I trust that we may not be disappointed in relying upon the patriotism of individual members of The Union League.

MR. WILLIAM M. COATES concluded the speechmaking. Being called upon as a member of the Club whom the meeting would be glad to hear, Mr. Coates said:

Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Union League: I thank you for this opportunity of seconding the remarks made by the previous speakers. I join in every word they have said. I do not think anything further need be added with respect to the personnel of the candidates of the Republican Party for the present campaign; but there is one thing more to which I would call attention, and that is the record of the Republican Party, to which the resolutions refer. It is so well expressed in the party platform recently given out at Chicago that I will content myself with quoting the language there used. I read from the concluding sentences of that platform: "In history the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for a debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the

greatest issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

“In experience the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one means adversity while the other means prosperity; one means low wages, the other means high; one means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrift.

“The principal difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purpose; one stands for obstruction, the other for construction; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.”

Mr. President, I now move the adoption of the resolutions as read by the Secretary.

SEVERAL MEMBERS seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Before taking the question on the motion, the Chair asks the Secretary to read a letter received from Congressman Wanger.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

NORRISTOWN, PA., *June 19, 1908.*

GEORGE P. MORGAN, ESQ., *Sec'y,*

The Union League, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: I gladly notice the call for a special meeting of The Union League on Wednesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, to ratify the admirable nominations for President and Vice-President just made at Chicago, by the Republican National Convention, and only regret that it will be impracticable for me to be present by reason of my necessary absence that afternoon in Cape May.

The gratifying declaration of Republican principles made by the Convention and splendid statesmen nominated as the candidates of the party should be an inspiration to us all to enthusiastically labor for success.

Yours very sincerely,

IRVING P. WANGER.

THE PRESIDENT then took the vote upon the motion of Mr. Coates; when, all the responses being in the affirmative, the resolutions were adopted unanimously with enthusiasm.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions the President appointed the following Committee:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. DALE BENSON, *Chairman*.

Charles D. Barney	C. Stuart Patterson
Peter Boyd	Silas W. Pettit
James Butterworth	James Pollock
Morris L. Clothier	William W. Porter
William M. Coates	William Potter
Thomas Dolan	Charles E. Pugh
James F. Hope	M. Riebenack
Alba B. Johnson	John Sailer
J. Levering Jones	A. Loudon Snowden
George V. Massey	Edward T. Stotesbury
George P. Morgan	William T. Tilden
John B. Parsons	Theodore E. Wiedersheim

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES D. BARNEY, *Chairman*.

Richard L. Austin	John Story Jenks
Daniel Baugh	Joseph H. Kenworthy
Henry A. Berwind	Frank D. La Lanne
Rudolph Blankenburg	J. Bertram Lippincott
Wendell P. Bowman	Harry G. Michener
William H. Brooks	Alfred F. Moore
Robert Buist	Francis L. Potts
W. Atlee Burpee	Winthrop Smith
John H. Converse	Edward T. Stotesbury
John G. Croxton	Charlemagne Tower
W. W. Gibbs	Louis Wagner
Lincoln Godfrey	George D. Widener
George H. Hill	

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

MORRIS L. CLOTHIER, *Chairman*.

John Alburger	Joseph R. Grundy
Samuel Bell, Jr.	John W. Hamer
Hampton L. Carson	John E. Hanifen
William A. Dick	Thomas B. Harper
William O. Hempstead	Alfred C. Harrison
Murrell Dobbins	John Kisterbock
James Elverson, Jr.	Robert C. Lippincott
Christian C. Febiger	George P. Morgan
William W. Fitler	Frank M. Riter
Howard B. French	

COMMITTEE ON MEETINGS, SPEAKERS AND GUESTS.

WILLIAM T. TILDEN, *Chairman*.

Wendell P. Bowman
Richard Campion
W. H. Carpenter
Hampton L. Carson
Charles Gibbons Davis
William A. Dick
James Elverson, Jr.
George S. Graham
Warren G. Griffith
John E. Hanifen

Bayard Henry
Thomas J. Jeffries
Henry W. Leeds
Joseph B. McCall
William J. Ostheimer
William C. Sproul
Henry F. Walton
Barclay H. Warburton
Benjamin G. Wells

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

JOHN SAILER, *Chairman*.

James M. Dodge
John M. Harper
J. S. W. Holton
Samuel M. Hyneman
Mahlon N. Kline
William H. Lambert
William S. Lloyd
John B. Lober
John C. Lowry
Thomas H. Miles

James E. Mitchell
William R. Nicholson
David C. Nimlet
Lincoln K. Passmore
E. Eldridge Pennock
Horace S. Ridings
M. Riebenack
A. Maxwell Sheppard
Edward I. Smith
A. P. Swoyer

GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER: Mr. President, I crave the indulgence of the meeting for a moment or two for a motion that perhaps does not require unanimous approval but, I am sure, will commend itself to the judgment of all the gentlemen present, and explanation is probably not needed. I move the following:

Resolved, That the members of The Union League of Philadelphia, in special meeting assembled, extend their heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. Cleveland in her personal bereavement.

CAPTAIN S. EMLÉN MEIGS seconded the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the Chair will entertain the motion and take the sense of the meeting upon it. (Here a vote was taken, which was wholly in the affirmative.) The motion is carried unanimously.

[NOTE.] A telegram of sympathy and condolence was promptly forwarded to Mrs. Cleveland, at Princeton, N. J., by PRESIDENT BEEBER.

The following telegram was also sent to the Republican candidate for President on the day of his nomination:

June 18, 1908.

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Hearty congratulations from The Union League of Philadelphia upon your nomination. I assure you of its loyal support.

DIMNER BEEBER,
President.

To which Mr. Taft replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 30, 1908.

PRESIDENT DIMNER BEEBER,
Union League of Philadelphia.

MY DEAR MR. BEEBER: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 18th of June, which I have read with much pleasure. I thank you and the members of The Union League of Philadelphia for your kind words of congratulations, and much appreciate your support.

Very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM H. TAFT.

On motion of Mr. PETER BOYD the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE P. MORGAN,
Secretary.

MINUTES
OF AN
ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

September 9, 1908.

An adjourned annual meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held on Wednesday evening, September 9, 1908.

HON. DIMNER BEEBER, President, presided and MR. GEORGE P. MORGAN acted as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT (at eight o'clock p. m.) announced that the hour for convening the meeting had arrived and, there being a quorum present, requested the Secretary to read the notice sent by him to the members.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1908.

An adjourned annual meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia will be held on Wednesday evening, September 9, 1908, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of considering the plans of the contemplated improvements to The Union League property, to be submitted by the Board of Directors.

The proposed plans for the contemplated improvements, as approved by the Board of Directors and Advisory Real Estate Board, will be displayed in a conspicuous place in The Union League for the inspection of members, from August 27th up to the time of the meeting; and a representative of the architect will be present during this time, in order that the details of the exhibited drawings may be explained to the members when desired.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, at the meeting held last January, as you all perhaps remember, the Board was charged with the duty of making improvements to the League property under the limitations expressed in the resolutions passed at that meeting. From that time to the present the Board has been diligently engaged in efforts to discharge the duty imposed upon it by the membership. The matter has progressed so far that the Board has now ready, and submits to the judgment of the members, the plans of the contemplated improvements; and, in order that the matter may be more clearly presented, they have prepared a report, historical in arrangement to some extent, showing the gradual accomplishment of results from the time of that meeting to this date, and explaining in some detail the increased facilities and accommodations which it is proposed to acquire. That report will now be submitted, and I ask that it be given a patient hearing as it is read by the Secretary. I have no doubt that, after having heard it, you will realize that a complete account has been given of what the Board has thus far accomplished. The resolutions which the Board has thought proper to have passed will then be read, and in due course the questions raised by the resolutions will be presented for your consideration.

THE SECRETARY (upon the suggestion of the Chair) read the report of the Board of Directors. It was as follows:

September 9, 1908.

To the Members of The Union League of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN:—The meeting to-night is for the purpose of considering the plans for the contemplated improvements to The Union League property, and in order that every member may understand the status of the subject we will repeat the resolutions adopted at the adjourned annual meeting of The Union League, held on January 6, 1908, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and it hereby is authorized and directed to improve the League property.

Resolved further, That all matters of detail as to construction and equipment be and the same are hereby referred to the said Board with full power to act in respect

thereto; Provided the expense of the said improvements shall not exceed the sum of \$600,000, including furnishings.

Resolved further, That in the new construction directed to be made, due consideration shall be had of a possible subsequent harmonious improvement of the whole property.

Resolved further, That the Officers of The Union League be and they are hereby authorized to execute a mortgage upon the real estate of The Union League, in the city of Philadelphia, to a trustee, to be prepared by the Board of Directors, in the usual form, under the supervision of counsel of The Union League, to secure bonds of The Union League, which are hereby authorized to the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), bearing interest to be determined by the Board of Directors, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States, clear of all taxes that may be imposed by the United States; and of the said one million dollars (\$1,000,000) of said bonds, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$650,000) thereof shall be issued as determined by the said Board, and the proceeds thereof used by the Board of Directors in the redemption of outstanding bonds and to provide the funds required to improve the League property as hereinabove authorized.

Resolved further, That the Board of Directors is hereby authorized to sell the said bonds, provided that none of the said bonds shall be sold for less than par.

Resolved further, That the terms and forms of the bonds and mortgage, their date and maturity, and all provisions providing for a sinking fund or other means to secure their gradual redemption, shall be left to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Resolved further, That before the Board of Directors shall take final action the plan of improvement shall be submitted to the League to be voted upon, approved or rejected, at a meeting called for that purpose.

In accordance with the authority contained in the foregoing resolutions, the Board of Directors took the subject under consideration and as a preliminary measure appointed a Committee of Five, consisting of Messrs. William T. Tilden, M. Riebenack, James E. Mitchell, John Kisterbock and John W. Hamer, to suggest a plan of procedure to be followed by the Board of Directors, in connection with the improvements.

Under a plan suggested by the Committee on Improvements, Mr. Horace Trumbauer was chosen by ballot of the Board of Directors as the architect to submit plans for the contemplated improvements.

A permanent Committee on Improvements, consisting of the members of the former Committee, was appointed to prosecute the work for the Board of Directors, with instructions to report to the Board when the plans were ready.

The plans submitted to-night, which have the unanimous approval of the Board of Directors and the Advisory Real Estate Board, were prepared with the idea of furnishing the following facilities which it is considered are necessary to properly provide for our members, viz:

- Sufficient dining room facilities for ladies.
- Sufficient private dining room facilities for members.
- Sufficient coat room and toilet facilities for members.
- Sufficient billiard and pool facilities.
- Sufficient daily dining room facilities.
- Sufficient card and chess rooms and conversation or committee rooms.
- Sufficient sleeping room facilities.
- Sufficient banquet room space for important dinners, and social and business meetings.
- Sufficient space for the library.
- Sufficient lockers, baths and dressing rooms.
- Sufficient number of bowling alleys.

These facilities have been secured in the following manner:

BASEMENT FLOOR:—

Increasing the size of kitchen from 1,500 square feet to 3,700 square feet.

Enlarging the service stairs to and from the present and new café to be formed on first floor.

Provide for four bowling alleys instead of two as at present.

Formation of new barber shop and locker rooms.

New room for clerks directly under the present first floor office, with new stairway.

Additional service rooms on this floor.

FIRST FLOOR:—

Present billiard room to be occupied as a new dining room and café.

Increased service facilities for serving both the present and the new dining room.

Present billiard room and pool room accommodates fifteen pool and billiard tables. Space has been provided in new addition for twenty-six tables.

Adjoining billiard room is a new drinking café, size 32 feet by 39 feet.

New toilet room adjoining billiard room.

The present corridor to extend through the new building to Fifteenth Street.

It is further contemplated to utilize the present oyster café and barber shop to form a ladies' dining room, with entrance under the main portico from Broad Street. Mr. Trumbauer strongly recommends this feature as he believes it will be a source of great accommodation to members and their families, and is positive that they can make such apartments very attractive. The convenience of access from Broad Street is also presented as a factor in its adoption.

Two new elevators from basement to all floors.

SECOND FLOOR:—

The enlargement of the present assembly room from 3,400 square feet to 8,000 square feet.

New assembly room for the use of the banquet room.

New service to banquet room.

Coat room.

Toilet room.

Three private dining rooms.

Four card rooms.

One chess room.

Enlarged facilities for library in new fireproof building.

THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS:—

Will each contain twenty-five sleeping rooms, each with bath, making a total number of sleeping rooms in the Club, old and new, of sixty-two.

MEZZANINE FLOOR BETWEEN ROOF AND FOURTH FLOOR:—

Will contain thirty sleeping rooms for servants, with four bath rooms.

ROOF GARDEN:—

The roof garden will contain 9,600 square feet, partly open and partly enclosed with glass, with two passenger elevators and electric dumb waiters to convey food from basement to roof.

As to the cost of these improvements:

The new building, extending from the east wall of the present small billiard room to a point eight feet east of the building line on Fifteenth Street, contains 1,300,000 cubic feet; which, at 35 cents per cubic foot, would cost \$455,000.00

It is approximated that the cost of the addition to the assembly room would amount to 46,000.00

The remodeling of the present oyster café and barber shop, and forming Broad Street entrance to these rooms for the accommodation of the ladies' dining room, is estimated to cost 32,000.00

Total \$533,000.00

In connection with the rate of 35 cents per cubic foot, Mr. Trumbauer advises that the Racquet Club cost 32 cents per cubic foot, and the new Y. M. C. A. building on Arch Street, near Fifteenth Street, will cost 30 cents per cubic foot; and it is considered advisable therefore to quote 35 cents per cubic foot for the proposed Union League addition, as the character of the building demands a higher grade of finish than was put in the buildings mentioned. If the improvements are made and there is any difference between the estimated and actual cost, it is believed that the difference will be in favor of The Union League.

In the second resolution adopted at the adjourned annual meeting of January 6, 1908, pertaining to improvements, an expenditure of \$600,000, including furnishings, is authorized, while in the fourth resolution, adopted at the same time, provision is made for an expenditure of \$650,000 covering redemption of bonds, improvements and furnishings. As the outstanding bonds at the present time do not amount to \$50,000 (the difference between the two amounts), and as the outstanding bonds will probably be considerably reduced before we are ready to issue any new bonds, it is thought that the two provisions conflict; and a resolution has therefore been prepared for the purpose of rescinding the latter part of the second resolution already mentioned, which will leave the Board of Directors free to expend for improvements and furnishings, in addition to the \$600,000, any portion of the difference between the \$600,000 and \$650,000 that may not be required for the redemption of outstanding bonds. It is not thought that the entire amount of \$650,000 would be required, but it has practically been authorized and the intention is to remove the conflicting provision.

The Committee on Improvements were of the opinion, for a time, that improvements to the extent of about \$250,000 could be made in such manner as to afford the members the facilities needed

and allow of further additions at a later date without impairing the value of improvements contemplated, but upon going into the question thoroughly it learned that improvements, limited to such an amount, would not provide the Club with the facilities required; and while the Committee had recommended to the Board of Directors that plans involving an expenditure of not exceeding \$250,000 be prepared, it later advised that no further consideration be given to that phase of the subject; which recommendation was adopted by the Board of Directors.

If the plans presented are adopted, the Board of Directors would like authority to make any minor changes that may seem advisable as the work progresses. One change that may be desirable is to throw one or more rooms into a suite, for the use of distinguished guests, which rooms could be used individually when not needed otherwise. Other points may arise requiring attention, but they would not be of sufficient importance to call the membership together, and consequently it is considered advisable for the authority, as requested, to be granted.

The Board of Directors trust that the plans, as presented, may prove satisfactory to the members.

[Signed by the Board.]

THE SECRETARY (by request of the Chair) then read the recommendations of the Board, accompanying the report. They were as follows:

The following resolutions are therefore recommended for adoption:

Resolved, That the plans for improvements to The Union League property, as recommended by the Board of Directors and approved by the Advisory Real Estate Board, involving an estimated expenditure of \$533,000, exclusive of architect's fee and furnishings, be and the same are hereby approved and the Board of Directors authorized to proceed with the improvements in accordance therewith, authority being also hereby delegated to the Board of Directors to make any minor changes in the plans that may be considered desirable as the work progresses.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the proviso of the second resolution adopted at the adjourned annual meeting of The Union League, held January 6, 1908, providing that the expense of the improvements should not exceed the sum of \$600,000, including furnishings, conflicts with a portion of the Fourth resolution adopted at the same meeting, in which provision is made for an expenditure of \$650,000, it be and the same is hereby rescinded.

MR. WM. T. TILDEN: Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolutions read by the Secretary.

MR. M. RIEBENACK and other members seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT stated the question, and repeated calls were made for a vote.

CAPT. S. EMLÉN MEIGS: Mr. President, I would like to know, before the vote is taken upon this motion, how it is expected that we will meet the increased annual expense incurred by these proposed changes. As I figure it, it will amount to something like sixty thousand dollars; and I have heard other members, who ought to know, express the same opinion. I recognize that we are going to have a great improvement, but how are we going to pay for it?

(The calls for "the question" were here renewed in increasing volume.)

MR. M. RIEBENACK, the Treasurer of The Union League, arose, but yielding to the apparent general demand for a vote, refrained from continuing the discussion.

(The usual inquiry by the Chair, "Gentlemen, are you ready for the question?" called forth an assuring response; and the vote being taken, the responses were overwhelmingly in the affirmative.)

THE PRESIDENT announced that the motion of Mr. Tilden had been carried. (Applause.)

MR. PETER BOYD: Mr. President, there has been so much unanimity here that I believe this meeting will show a like spirit in favoring a proposition which I now desire to present for the consideration of the members. It is one looking to the representation of this Club in the great Philadelphia celebration of "Founders' Week;" and I beg to add that I present it with the consent and approbation of the President of this meeting.

One of the features of the celebration will be the Historical Pageant, on October 9th, descriptive of the history of the city from its earliest settlement to the present time and possibly

extending our vision beyond the present to a remote period of the future. We may have no adequate conception of the grandeur and extent of this demonstration. It will be on a much grander scale than any pageant ever presented in this or any other country in modern times. It will contain a great number of floats, horsemen and marching men on foot. One of the most effective of the sections will be the Lincoln and Civil War Section, in which every Philadelphia regiment that participated in the war will be represented as they went to the field. This of course includes the ten regiments which The Union League sent to battle in the days of '61. (Applause.) Among these representations will be one of the young volunteers bidding his parents good-by as he leaves his vine-clad cottage home to join the marching soldiers on their way to the front.

The Historical Pageant will be divided into many sections. Mr. H. G. Michener, President of the Bank of North America, as representing the Bank of North America, has contributed to the Robert Morris Section; the Commercial Exchange has made provision for the float and section representing commerce; and contributions have been made for many other sections. This great Club of ours, The Union League, as representing the days of Lincoln and the Civil War, has been asked to contribute toward the Lincoln and Civil War Section. The Committee ask us to defray a portion of the expenditure for this purpose, not to exceed \$1,200. The members of the League would individually contribute the amount but it is thought advisable by those in charge of the pageant that The Union League, as an organization, representing the sentiment of those historic days, should take part in the celebration. I therefore offer this resolution and hope it will be adopted unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be authorized to expend the sum of \$1,200 for the Lincoln and Civil War Section of the Historical Pageant to be held at Philadelphia on October 9, 1908.

SEVERAL MEMBERS seconded the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT took the vote (which was wholly in the affirmative) and announced that the resolution had been unanimously assented to. (Applause.)

MR. M. RIEBENACK: Mr. President, I now move we adjourn. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. GEORGE V. MASSEY: Mr. President, before that motion is put I would like to say a word or two which, it seems to me, the proprieties of the occasion demand. While I have no authority to speak for others I am quite well satisfied that justice will not be done nor the sentiment of this meeting be properly voiced, in view of the practically unanimous vote that was taken on the adoption of the resolutions submitted by the Board, unless this meeting gives a formal expression to its appreciation and commendation of the diligent efforts and long-continued attention which the Board of Directors have given to this important subject of building improvements.

I therefore move that the thanks of the members of The Union League be given, and their commendation be expressed accordingly, to the Board of Directors for the diligent labors and efficient services rendered by the Board to the Club.

(The motion was seconded.)

MR. MASSEY: Mr. President, as you are a member of that Board, I will, with your permission,—because of your known and native modesty,—put the question on that motion myself. (Here the vote was taken, and all present joined in a solid “Aye.”) It is unanimously adopted. (Applause.)

(An adjournment was called for.)

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, before we adjourn I want to say, on behalf of the Board, that we deeply appreciate the kind and flattering remarks of our friend and your unanimous endorsement of the acts of the Board in preparing for the contemplated improvement. On behalf of myself and every other member of the Board I thank you sincerely for your generous approbation. The question will now be taken on Mr. Riebenack’s motion to adjourn.

The motion was agreed to without dissent; and, having disposed of the business before it, the meeting (at 8.40 P.M.) adjourned.

GEO. P. MORGAN,
Secretary.

MINUTES
OF THE
FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 14, 1908.*

The Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held on Monday evening, December 14, 1908.

HON. DIMNER BEEBER, President, presided; and Mr. George P. Morgan acted as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT (at eight o'clock P. M.) announced the presence of a quorum and requested the reading of the call.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA,
December 7, 1908.

To the Members:

The Annual Meeting of The Union League will be held on Monday evening, December 14, 1908, at eight o'clock.

The polls for the election of officers will be opened at 3 P. M. and remain open until 10 P. M., when they will be closed.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE P. MORGAN,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT announced as the first business in order the reading of the minutes of the preceding meetings.

COL. THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM: Mr. President, the minutes of the last annual meeting, held December 9, 1907, and of the

adjourned annual meeting, held January 6, 1908, having been printed, and as the minutes of the adjourned annual meeting, held September 9, 1908, will be printed and distributed to the members, I move that the reading thereof be dispensed with.

The motion, being seconded, was agreed to without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT stated as the next business the reading of the Report of the Board of Directors.

MR. J. HECTOR MCNEAL: Mr. President, inasmuch as the Report of the Board of Directors has been printed and distributed to each of the members, I move that the report be adopted, and printed as part of the proceedings of this meeting and that the reading be dispensed with.

The motion, being seconded, was agreed to without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT stated as the next business the reading of the Report of the Treasurer and Auditors.

MR. JAMES BUTTERWORTH moved that, as the report had been printed and distributed to the members, the same be approved and printed as a part of the proceedings of this meeting and that the reading be dispensed with.

The motion, being seconded, was agreed to without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is new business, under which head the proposed amendments to the By-laws, that have been posted, will be taken up. There are three, of which two have been offered by Mr. Riebenack. The Chair requests the Secretary to read the first in order of the amendments.

THE SECRETARY read the amendment posted by Mr. Riebenack under date of November 9, 1908, with the notice given by him in accordance with Section 60 of the By-laws. It was as follows:

Amend Section 8, Article I, by adding the words "three hundred" after the words "two thousand," so that Section 8 will read:

LIMITATION OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

8. There shall not be at any one time more than ten honorary members, nor more than two thousand three hundred active members, nor more than one hundred and fifty life members.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have all heard the amendment read. Mr. Riebenack has the floor.

MR. M. RIEBENACK: Mr. President and gentlemen of The Union League. These proposed amendments to the By-laws—the first increasing the membership from two thousand to twenty-three hundred, and the second, which will be reached later, increasing the annual tax—have been very carefully considered. They are offered in view of the fact that the League has authorized an expenditure of \$650,000, and because it seems to be incumbent upon us, in meeting this new condition of affairs, to provide for the obligations which will be imposed by the bonded indebtedness to be incurred for the improvements and to defray the increased cost of maintenance and of additional employees. It was suggested in the Board that the amendments should be proposed by me for the reason that I am probably better informed than the other members as to the existing financial conditions and what requirements are to be met. Your attention is therefore invited to some figures which I have prepared, showing the estimated additional outlay on account of the improvements and the estimated additional income from an increase in the membership to twenty-three hundred and an increase of the annual tax from sixty dollars to seventy-five dollars—the latter as proposed by the second amendment.

The authorized improvements to The Union League property will entail additional expense, per annum, as follows:

Taxes—present assessment, \$1,842,000.	
Taxes—probable assessment on new improvements not less than \$500,000; which will make	
an additional outlay for taxes of	\$7,500.00
Interest on loan annually, 4 per cent on \$650,000	26,000.00
Estimated increase in wages of additional (26)	
employees	14,980.00
Estimated increase in maintenance cost	19,841.56
<hr/>	
Total	\$68,321.56

Which will be incurred as soon as your improvements are made.

This extra expense can be provided for as follows:

1. By increasing the annual tax to the extent of an additional fifteen dollars per year; thus making it the same as the annual tax of the Art Club, but twenty-five dollars less than the tax imposed by such representative clubs as the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse and Racquet clubs, and fifty dollars less than the tax of the Mercantile Club. This increase would net an additional amount of fifteen dollars from two thousand members or \$30,000.00

2. By increasing the membership from 2,000 to 2,300; which increase can readily be accommodated, especially when our improvements are completed, and would mean an additional revenue of \$22,500.00

(And also \$90,000.00 within a little over a year for Capital Account, which could be used in improving the property or be set aside as a sinking fund.)

3. By an estimated increase in profit on lodging rooms, based on the use of forty-six additional sleeping rooms; which it is calculated would be in use at least three-fourths of the time, and from which we should receive about two dollars per room, with bath, per day. This would net, per annum, \$25,185.00. From which should be deducted an additional maintenance charge of \$5,000.00 \$20,185.00

\$72,685.00

Making an estimated excess of additional receipts over additional expenditures of \$4,363.44

Which is a very close margin.

As a rule the provision, wine, cigar, lodging room and billiard, pool and bowling alley departments are self-supporting (although there were excesses of expenses of \$608.91 in the wine department and \$1,307.09 in the provision department for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1908), and it is thought that with the enlarged facilities and an increased membership they would be proportionately self-sustaining, and there-

fore the departments mentioned have not been considered in the estimates. Neither have any figures been included, in the estimate of increased expenses, on account of Sinking Fund, which will be provided for from initiation fees of new members, such fees being placed in Capital Account and subsequently used to purchase bonds of the corporation or in the purchase of other securities for the Sinking Fund when bonds of the corporation cannot be secured.

In connection with the statement that the billiard, pool and bowling alley department is self-sustaining it might be well to mention that heretofore bowling alleys have been separated, in our accounts, from billiards and pool; and for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1907, there was an apparent loss from bowling alleys of \$274.39, whereas billiards and pool showed a profit of \$988.43, or a net profit of \$714.04. It is difficult to properly separate the charges to billiards, pool and bowling alleys, especially those for uniforms and wages, as the attendants are moved from place to place, looking after the needs of the players, as the necessity requires; and therefore for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1908, the three games have been consolidated in our accounts, and they show a net profit for that period of \$630.58.

As has probably been noted, although a credit of \$10,982.21 existed in Income Account on October 31, 1907, there was a deficiency of \$2,264.67 in that account at the end of the fiscal year, on October 31, 1908; but it is believed that, with the amendments as suggested, we can readily meet all our obligations, both usual as heretofore and those due to the improvements, and suffer no inconvenience as a result of the greater demands on our facilities caused by an increased membership.

If the amendment for an increase in membership is not adopted, I do not see any other way to meet our additional obligations than by increasing the annual tax to at least ninety dollars and probably one hundred dollars.

By increasing the annual tax to \$100.00 per
annum we would receive an additional revenue
of \$80,000.00
To which should be added the increase in

profit on lodging rooms, based on the use of 46 additional sleeping rooms which, it was calculated, with the increased membership, would be in use at least three-fourths of the time, and from which we would receive about two dollars per room, with bath, per day. This would have netted \$25,185.00. From which should be deducted an additional maintenance charge of \$5,000

\$20,185.00

\$100,185.00

To meet expenses, as heretofore enumerated, amounting to \$68,321.56

Or an estimated excess of additional receipts over additional expenditures of \$31,863.44

Or if the tax should be made \$90.00, the estimated excess of additional receipts over additional expenditures would be \$11,863.44

It is questionable, however, to what extent the estimates would be affected should it be decided not to increase the membership, as the proposed three hundred additional members were counted on to help continue the provision, wine, cigar, lodging rooms, and billiard, pool and bowling alley departments as self-supporting and in the calculations for the use of the sleeping rooms. It is thought that new members would make a great deal more use of the facilities offered than a large part of the present membership, and that therefore a good sized margin would be necessary to provide against this uncertain quantity.

A tax of \$90.00 would hardly allow of sufficient margin to provide against contingencies; and if the membership is not increased I would strongly recommend an increase in the tax rate to \$100.00 per annum.

I would state that for the past three years the average cost of maintenance has been about \$50,000; and the best figures we can get in respect to repairs, supplies, etc., show that the cost of the improved house would amount to about \$20,000 additional. We have figured it at \$19,841.56.

The necessary increase of employees is estimated at twenty-six; which would provide for a night superintendent, an addi-

tional clerk in the Treasurer's office, three door men, two hall boys, two coat-room attendants, two elevator conductors, two girls in the linen room; an increase of four persons in the laundry; three housemaids; two day porters; one engineer; one electrician; and two firemen.

Now, gentlemen, this is the condition of affairs as it appears to those of us, in the Board and otherwise, who have considered it seriously. If we are going to have a new building we will require additional employees and an increase in the cost of maintenance. We cannot defray this expenditure on a tax of sixty dollars a year; and even if you increase the membership the necessity for a twenty-five per cent. increase in the tax is apparent by the figures I have presented to you.

MR. JAMES BUTTERWORTH seconded Mr. Riebenack's amendment.

THE PRESIDENT, replying to an inquiry, explained that the amendment for an increase of the dues was not now before the meeting and that the pending question was solely upon adding to the active roll three hundred new members.

MR. A. P. COLESBERRY moved to amend by increasing the number to four hundred.

THE PRESIDENT asked if the motion was seconded. No response was made and the motion was not entertained.

MR. WM. K. HAUPT suggested that the proposed increase be deferred until the improvements had been made and it could be known how many members the house as rearranged would accommodate.

MR. JOHN T. MALIN expressed the opinion that the membership should not be enlarged unless the house facilities were increased.

(Repeated calls were here made for a vote.)

THE PRESIDENT, replying to Mr. H. C. Francis, again explained that the pending question related solely to an increase of the membership. He added that, under the requirement of the By-laws, a two-thirds affirmative vote was requisite to carry

the amendment, and suggested the appointment of tellers to make the count unless they were dispensed with by unanimous consent.

MR. ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT expressed his preference for a vote by acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT asked if there was unanimous consent to the method suggested by Mr. Lippincott, when objections were made. He then announced the appointment of Messrs. Isaac Elwell and J. B. Colahan as tellers.

The taking of the vote was proceeded with, the members voting in the affirmative forming in line and being counted as they passed between the tellers, in front of the Chair. The negative vote was taken in the same way. The result was reported by the tellers and announced by the Secretary as follows: in favor of the amendment, 276; against the amendment, 44.

THE PRESIDENT: The amendment, having received a two-thirds vote, is adopted.

The next amendment in order is the second one offered by Mr. Riebenack.

MR. M. RIEBENACK: Mr. President, I said all that I desire to say upon this amendment when discussing the amendment for an increase of the membership. I wish, however, to correct the erroneous impression held by some that the increase of dues will apply to the year 1909. It does not apply for the present members until the fiscal year of 1910, by which time the revenue from an increased tax will be needed. The membership tax is collected in advance, and I am glad to say that for the year 1909 nearly the whole amount has already been paid. The total due was \$121,530, and of that amount \$100,080 has been paid.

THE SECRETARY, by request, read the proposed amendment for general information, together with the notice of the same posted on November 9th. The amendment was as follows:

Amend Section 12, Article I, by striking out the word "sixty" in the sixth line, and also in the thirteenth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy-five," so that Section 12 will read:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Their rights and obligations.

12. Every active member shall within fifteen days after his election by the Board of Directors sign the Membership Roll, containing the Charter, By-Laws and Rules, and pay to the Treasurer an entrance fee of three hundred dollars, and if elected between November 1st and April 30th an annual tax of seventy-five dollars; if elected between May 1st and October 31st an amount equal to one-twelfth of the yearly rate for each month from the date of his election. His membership will commence from the date he complies with the above requirements. In every year thereafter during the continuance of his active membership he shall pay to the Treasurer, on the first day of November, or within sixty days thereafter, an annual tax of seventy-five dollars, and he shall enjoy every right of membership.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS called attention to what he characterized as the ambiguity of that portion of the last sentence which provided that "he" shall pay an annual tax of seventy-five dollars. He thought the context did not clearly indicate who was meant by the word "he;" that it might be construed as meaning a new member; and that, if this construction should prevail, the new members would be required to pay the increased dues of seventy-five dollars, while the old members continued to pay sixty dollars. He suggested, as an amendment, to substitute for the words "he shall pay" the words "all active members shall pay," etc. He made a motion to this effect.

MR. JOHN SAILER seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT explained that there had been no misunderstanding as to the meaning when the section was originally adopted, and that the seeming ambiguity was due to the change in the amount of the tax, as proposed by the amendment. He suggested that the reference in the last sentence was to an active member and that this was made more apparent upon referring back to the first words of the section, "Every active member." He said he thought that, as Mr. Roberts was apprehensive that it might be construed not to include active members generally but only new members who made the payments provided for, there

could be no objection to the amendment suggested by that gentleman, as it would relieve any obscurity and remove doubt as to the meaning.

GENERAL WENDELL P. BOWMAN remarked that, in his opinion, the meaning would be more clearly expressed by inserting in the last sentence, after the words "In every year thereafter," the words "every active member," and omitting the words which followed, "during the continuance of his active membership he;" so that the context would read, "In every year thereafter every active member shall pay to the Treasurer, on the first day of November or within sixty days thereafter, an annual tax of seventy-five dollars," etc.; which would include old and new members. He moved an amendment accordingly.

MR. ROBERTS accepted the phraseology proposed by General Bowman as a modification of his own amendment. He explained that a judge on the bench and other legal advisers who had read the language had concurred with him as to its ambiguity; and he was apprehensive that, in the event of a legal interpretation of it, there would be a question as to whether the old members were required to pay the increased dues of seventy-five dollars.

THE PRESIDENT proceeded to take the vote; when the amendment of Mr. Roberts, as modified by the amendment of General Bowman, was agreed to with but one dissenting voice.

The question recurred upon Mr. Riebenack's amendment of the By-law, as modified.

COL. W. W. ALLEN moved to further amend by inserting in the sixth and thirteenth lines of the section, after the words "seventy-five dollars," the words "which may be paid semi-annually, on the first days of May and November."

The motion was seconded.

MR. EDWARD T. STOTESBURY: Mr. President, if I am not mistaken, that matter was discussed very fully when I was Treasurer of the League, and we came to the conclusion that we could not carry the Club advantageously by only collecting the dues semi-annually; and for that reason we made up our minds that

it would be preferable to collect them all in one amount. In addition to that, the expense of collecting, the time and extra work would be very great if the payments were made semi-annually.

COL. W. W. ALLEN: I assume that by the arrangement I suggest we would get the dues in advance, six months before they are really due. Furthermore, it would be a great accommodation to many members of the Club to pay their dues at half-yearly periods.

MR. ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT: Mr. President, I understood the Treasurer to state to-night that of the total of dues payable on the 1st of November, amounting to \$121,000, he had already collected over \$100,000. So that we have no trouble in making the collections under the By-laws we have at present.

THE PRESIDENT suggested that if Colonel Allen's amendment was adopted the probability would be that the dues would be collected at the end, instead of at the beginning, of each six months, and that the payments would be for half the year, whereas at present the payments were for the whole year and, although fixed for the first of November, were not actually made on that date; the custom, if not the rule, being to make no general collections until sixty days thereafter. In other words, the amendment would necessitate a rigid enforcement of the rules in order to get half of the dues on the first of November, when, if the matter was left open to those who could pay the full amount then, there would be ample funds to carry the Club along and in individual cases the time might be extended to meet the embarrassment of a member unable to pay promptly.

MR. JOHN L. CLAWSON: Mr. President, I make the motion that the entire subject of the increase of dues be laid on the table.

The motion being seconded, a vote was taken, when the motion was lost.

The question recurred on Colonel Allen's amendment and a vote was taken, when the amendment was rejected.

MR. WILLIAM R. TUCKER moved to amend by substituting the

word "all" for "every" in the phrase inserted upon the suggestion of General Bowman, so as to make it read, "In every year thereafter *all* active members shall pay," etc.

The motion, not being seconded, was not entertained.

HON. WM. W. PORTER commented upon what he regarded as the defective phraseology of the pending amendment. He pointed out that the sentence, "His membership will commence from the date he complies with the above requirements," was followed by the sentence beginning "In every year thereafter every active member shall pay," etc. Consequently this fixed the time of payment of the annual dues of all the members with reference to the date at which a new member complied with the requirements set forth, which might be at any time in the year.

By request of Judge Porter the last sentence was read by the Secretary for information.

THE PRESIDENT inquired whether the striking out of the word "thereafter," where it first occurred, would remedy the defect.

JUDGE PORTER replied that it would partially but, he thought, not absolutely. He added that the language might be made more explicit if the words inserted upon General Bowman's suggestion were omitted and the sentence made to read, "In every year thereafter, during the continuance of his active membership, he and all other active members shall pay," etc. He explained that he did not propose this as an amendment, but merely mentioned it by way of suggestion.

THE PRESIDENT stated the question upon agreeing to Mr. Riebenack's amendment as modified; which, by request, was again read by the Secretary as follows:

12. Every active member shall, within fifteen days after his election by the Board of Directors, sign the Membership Roll, containing the Charter, By-laws and Rules, and pay to the Treasurer an entrance fee of three hundred dollars, and if elected between November 1st and April 30th an annual tax of seventy-five dollars; if elected between May 1st and October 31st an amount equal to one-twelfth of the yearly rate for each month from the date of his election. His membership will commence from the date he complies with the above requirements. In

every year thereafter every active member shall pay to the Treasurer on the first day of November or within sixty days thereafter an annual tax of seventy-five dollars, and he shall enjoy every right of membership.

THE PRESIDENT, responding to repeated calls for a vote, stated that, as the question was upon an amendment of a By-law, tellers could only be dispensed with by unanimous consent. Hearing no objection, he took the vote *viva voce* and announced that the ayes predominated and the amendment had been adopted; whereupon

SEVERAL MEMBERS stated that they had voted under a misunderstanding, supposing the question to be upon General Bowman's modification of the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT promptly withdrew his decision and, after explaining that the modification referred to had been adopted previously, restated the question upon agreeing to Mr. Riebenack's amendment as modified.

A count was then demanded, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Robert C. Lippincott and Charles S. Forsyth as tellers; when the taking of the vote was proceeded with. Under the direction of the President, the members voting in the affirmative formed in line, passed between the tellers and were counted. The negative vote was taken in the same way.

THE SECRETARY made the following announcement: The tellers report, as the result of the count: In favor of the amendment, 162; against the amendment, 149.

THE PRESIDENT: The amendment, not having received the requisite two-thirds majority, is lost.

THE PRESIDENT: The next amendment is one offered by Mr. W. Harry Miller. It will be read.

THE SECRETARY read the following, which was posted by its author on November 9, 1908:

Amend Section 34, Article V, by striking out the word "twelve" before "members," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifteen," so that Section 34 will read:

ELECTION AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

The Tellers.

34. The President shall appoint fifteen members of the corporation, not being candidates at the election, tellers to conduct the election. They shall receive and count the votes, decide finally and without appeal as to the right of any person to vote and as to the validity of ballots, and report in writing to the President the names of the candidates voted for, the number of votes cast for each candidate, and the result of the election.

MR. W. HARRY MILLER, being awarded the floor, said: Mr. President, I have been acting Chairman of the tellers for several years past and, being familiar with the details of their work, have realized the necessity for some increase in the number of tellers by way of promoting the prompt and careful performance of the duties assigned them. If you will reflect for a moment that twelve or fifteen hundred ballots are to be counted in one evening you will appreciate the amount of work devolving upon the tellers. They must proceed carefully because otherwise they are apt to make mistakes, and at present they are entirely too hurried. Every ballot has to be examined, and the validity of ballots must be passed upon. Let me say here that to-night there are thirty-five ballots that have been thrown out for want of proper markings. A careful examination was made as to each of those. Each set of ballots is examined and passed upon. A large amount of labor is imposed upon the Chairman; every question with regard to the right of a member to vote is referred to him; he has to attend to all matters in connection with the ballots; and his duties are so diversified that, as Chairman, I have been doing the work of a counter, inside. It is unfair to the Chairman that he should be obliged to do that.

We have practically four men inside counting the entire ballot, and six men outside. We should have at least six men inside sorting and counting with two men to arrange and the Chairman to supervise. Only in this way can possible mistakes be avoided.

I do not know that I shall ever be called upon to fulfil this duty again, but I have suggested the amendment in the best interests of the Club. The By-law proposed to be amended has

been in existence since the organization of the Club, and I think that some change of it is required by existing conditions.

The President has suggested an amendment substituting the words "the necessary number" for the word "fifteen," because we may need more than fifteen tellers at some time. I accept that amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: The word "fifteen" will be stricken out and the words "the necessary number of" inserted in its place, as provision is being made for an indefinite length of time, and an increase can be made as necessity may require.

MR. MILLER'S amendment was adopted unanimously, the vote being taken without tellers by unanimous consent.

MR. GEORGE V. MASSEY: Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the intelligent membership of The Union League a subject which I believe will interest them and one in which, I am sure, from their intelligence, their representative character, their interest in public affairs and especially their interest in everything that relates to the maintenance in its several branches of the tri-unity of the Government of the United States, they will take more than passing interest. This is presented in the resolutions which I ask the Secretary to read.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

WHEREAS, It is well known that the salaries received by the Federal Judges are grossly inadequate for the services rendered; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Union League of Philadelphia, fully appreciating the justice and propriety of suitably compensating the judiciary of the United States, at this, its annual meeting, heartily approves of the passage of the bill now pending in Congress to increase the salaries of the Circuit Judges of the United States to \$10,000 a year, and of the District Judges to \$9,000 a year. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and these resolutions be duly certified and forwarded by the Secretary of the Club to one of the Senators and one of the Representatives in Congress from this State, with a request that the same be presented to their respective bodies.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS seconded the resolutions.

THE PRESIDENT stated the question, when the resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote.

MR. ROBERTS offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That all persons except members and those holding fourteen-day cards be excluded from the Club House on all holidays and days of special celebration, except at the usual New Year's Reception.

The resolution was seconded.

MR. ROBERTS, in explanation of his resolution, said the privileges of the League House had been monopolized on holiday occasions by gentlemen not members of the Club, who, with their wives and guests, occupied the chairs and tables in the Reception Room. He said he referred particularly to instances that occurred during the "Founders' Week" celebration, when many of the 2,150 members of the League were deprived of the facilities of the house by the presence of strangers. He asked that special provision should be made to protect members from encroachments upon their rights and privileges by visitors during seasons of public entertainment.

THE PRESIDENT said he desired to call attention to the two by-laws on the subject, in reference to visitors ; and he was inclined to think that, as the resolution involved a change of a by-law, it should take the course prescribed for amendments.

MR. ROBERTS replied that he had understood the Chair to entertain a different opinion. He said that he had offered to post the resolution on the board, but refrained from doing this because he had been told by the President that it did not require posting in the case of a resolution. He added that he was satisfied to leave the question to the members.

THE PRESIDENT remarked that if the usual course could not be followed in this instance he would take the sense of the meeting on the resolution.

(A vote was here taken, but the Chair was unable to decide whether the affirmative or negative responses predominated, and

a vote by the members rising was ordered. A count resulted as follows: In favor of the resolution, 169; opposed to it, 68.)

The resolution was therefore carried.

MR. CHARLES S. FORSYTH offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Hon. Dimner Beeber, having served as a Director for four years, as a Vice-President for two years, as President for two years, and having declined renomination; and

WHEREAS, Mr. John Sailer, having served three years as a Director, as a Vice-President for three years, and having declined to serve longer as a Vice-President; and,

WHEREAS, Messrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, Charles Gibbons Davis and John B. Lober, having declined to serve longer as Directors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of The Union League be and are hereby extended to the gentlemen named for the faithful and efficient services rendered by them during the incumbency of their respective offices.

THE PRESIDENT stated the question, when the preambles and resolution were adopted by a unanimous vote with applause.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS moved for a recess.

PRESIDENT BEEBER: Gentlemen, before the recess is ordered, as this is the last opportunity I will have to speak to you from this place, I want to say just a few words of farewell as President. It has been my good fortune, and it has been to me a great honor, to have had the opportunity to serve this Club in an official capacity for eight years. Throughout all that time I have invariably been accorded the most generous consideration and uniform courtesy by all the members with whom I came in contact. During my term of service as Presiding Officer there has been perhaps some conflict of views, at times, on different subjects but, so far as I know, the discussions of those subjects and the decisions upon them have left nothing rankling in the breast of any member.

The Board of Directors, of which I have had the honor to be President, have given you loyal, faithful and efficient service. It is their happy fortune that during their administration this

great organization is practically relieved of debt. They have also cause for congratulation that they have inaugurated a movement, one which has been approved by this body itself, the consummation of which will give you one of the most magnificent club buildings in the country. It is with peculiar satisfaction they realize, as they look forward, that not the least of their titles to remembrance by those who come here as members hereafter will be that they had the opportunity to serve on the board that inaugurated the movement.

On behalf of each and every one of the members of the board, and in my own behalf, I want to thank you, one and all, each and every member, for the great honor you have conferred upon all of us, and to ask you to believe that from this time forth, so long as we shall be blessed with life and health, there will never be an hour when we will not be willing to lend whatever assistance we can in promoting the welfare, the advancement and the fame of this great organization. Gentlemen, in behalf of them all, I again thank you. (Applause.)

MR. ROBERTS renewed his motion for a recess to await the report of the tellers.

MR. JOHN A. STEVENSON remarked that he thought a report from the Building Committee would be interesting at this time. He suggested that the Committee be called upon.

THE PRESIDENT requested a response from Mr. Riebenack, as Secretary, on behalf of the Building Committee.

MR. M. RIEBENACK replied that the call should properly be made upon the Chairman, Mr. Wm. T. Tilden.

(Upon being informed of the absence of Mr. Tilden, and being again called upon by the Chair, Mr. Riebenack said):

Mr. President, the Building Committee is rapidly getting everything in shape. The plans for the building have been prepared; and before the end of this month it is hoped to have the plans and specifications in the hands of the contractors for the purpose of bidding thereon; and within a month from to-night the Committee will be prepared to let the contract for the work of construction and place the operation in the hands of the

builder. Ground will then be broken and the work prosecuted diligently. The Committee hopes to complete the building within the fiscal year ending October 31, 1909.

MR. ROBERTS' pending motion was here agreed to, and (at 9.40 P. M.) a recess was ordered to await the report of the tellers to conduct the election.

The session was resumed at 10.35 P. M.; President Beeber presiding.

MR. EDWARD T. STOTESBURY: Mr. President, I move that when this meeting adjourns it will adjourn to meet at the call of the President.

The motion, being seconded, was carried without dissent.

MR. W. HARRY MILLER, Chairman of the tellers to conduct the election, presented a report, which was read by the Secretary. It was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 1908.

To the President and Board of Directors of The Union League of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, tellers appointed to conduct the election for officers and directors, beg leave to report that 1,612 ballots were cast, of which 37 were irregular as to markings, being without the required cross, and not counted; five were irregular as to Vice-President, and one as to President.

The respective candidates received the number of votes herein set opposite their names.

Respectfully submitted,

W. HARRY MILLER, *Chairman*,
WM. G. HOPPER,
HORACE C. JONES,
GEORGE T. Gwillian,
THOS. A. PEARCE,
J. WARREN COULSTON, JR.,
LOUIS A. FLANAGAN,
J. WALTER DOUGLASS,
LEWIS W. KLAHR,
W. H. STEIGERWALT,
STOCKTON BATES.

(Returns of votes cast.)

For President:

Hope, James F.	1,237
Tower, Charlemagne	329

For Vice-Presidents:

Barney, Charles D.	929
Blankenburg, Rudolph	699
Clark, John A.	252
Clothier, Morris L.	952
Davis, Charles Gibbons	643
Porter, William W.	796
Tilden, William T.	1,059

For Directors:

Bowman, Wendell P.	821
Boyd, Peter	698
Brooks, William Henry	1,003
Cook, Joel	676
Cornish, Thomas E.	527
DeKinder, Joseph J.	483
Elliott, William J.	643
Evans, George B.	1,021
French, Howard B.	865
Griffith, Warren G.	388
Hamer, John W.	845
Hill, George H.	803
Jackson, J. T.	497
Jeffries, Thomas J.	896
Kisterbock, John	724
Lloyd, William S.	315
McCall, Joseph B.	807
Mitchell, James E.	800
Morgan, George P.	1,291
Ober, Thomas K.	823
Pennock, E. Eldridge	773
Riebenack, M.	1,130
Sproul, William C.	875
Stull, Adam A.	570

(During the reading of the report the results as to the successful candidates were greeted with applause.)

THE PRESIDENT made the following announcement: The result

of the balloting shows that the following gentlemen have been elected:

President—JAMES F. HOPE.

Vice-Presidents—CHARLES D. BARNEY, MORRIS L. CLOTHIER, WILLIAM W. PORTER and WILLIAM T. TILDEN.

Directors—WENDELL P. BOWMAN, WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS, GEORGE B. EVANS, HOWARD B. FRENCH, JOHN W. HAMER, GEORGE H. HILL, THOMAS J. JEFFRIES, JOHN KISTERBOCK, JOSEPH B. MCCALL, JAMES E. MITCHELL, GEORGE P. MORGAN, THOMAS K. OBER, E. ELDRIDGE PENNOCK, M. RIEBENACK, WILLIAM C. SPROUL.

The meeting (at 10.45 p. m.) adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

GEORGE P. MORGAN,
Secretary.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

October 31, 1908.

To the Members of The Union League of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the By-Laws, your Board of Directors respectfully submits its annual report for the year ending October 31, 1908, together with the reports of the Treasurer, and of the House, Guest, Finance and Library Committees, and of the Advisory Real Estate Board and Art Association.

The following statement shows the number of members and guests at the beginning and at the close of the fiscal year, and the changes during that time:

Active members November 1, 1907.....	1,984
Deaths	49
Resignations	15
Declined to qualify	1
Transferred to Life Roll.....	2
Suspended	1
	— 68
	1,916
Elected during the year.....	74
Active members October 31, 1908.....	1,990

Active life members November 1, 1907.....	150
Deaths	3
	<hr/> 147
Elected during the year.....	2
	<hr/> 149
Active life members October 31, 1908.....	
Re-elected under Amended By-Law, adopted December 9, 1907	6
Death	1
	<hr/> 5
Number on roll October 31, 1908.....	
Members on Army, Navy and Consular roll November 1, 1907	29
Death	1
Resignations	6
	<hr/> 7
	22
Elected during the year.....	6
	<hr/> 28
Members on Army, Navy and Consular roll October 31, 1908	
Honorary members October 31, 1908.....	5
	<hr/>
There were no changes in Honorary members during the year.	
Number of guests on the Clerical Roll, November, 1, 1907	107
Resignations	6
	<hr/> 101
Elected during the year.....	9
	<hr/> 110
Guests on the roll October 31, 1908.....	

The names on the "Register of Candidates for Membership" October 31, 1908, numbered 2,832, an increase of 255 over last year.

The Board organized on the evening following the annual election by electing George P. Morgan, Secretary, and re-electing M. Riebenack, Treasurer.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the President:

HOUSE COMMITTEE.—John Sailer, Chairman; M. Riebenack, John B. Lober, James E. Mitchell and E. Eldridge Pennock.

GUEST COMMITTEE.—William T. Tilden, Chairman; Wendell P. Bowman, Charles Gibbons Davis, Thomas J. Jeffries and William C. Sproul.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Charles D. Barney, Chairman; Wendell P. Bowman, Rudolph Blankenburg, George H. Hill and William Henry Brooks.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—Morris L. Clothier, Chairman; Howard B. French, George P. Morgan, John Kisterbock and John W. Hamer.

And the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee on Membership for the ensuing year:

Harrison Townsend, John C. Lowry, Horace S. Ridings, J. T. Jackson, Harry W. Butterworth, Richard Campion, Clarence B. Collier, John T. Riley, Harry T. Stoddart, Horace Pettit, George H. Cliff, Charles M. Gudknecht and Clement R. Hoopes.

In addition to its stated meetings, the Board held an adjourned meeting and three special meetings during the year.

The adjourned meeting held January 22d, was for the purpose of taking action on the resolutions adopted at the adjourned annual meeting of the corporation, held January 6th, in regard to improvements to the League property, and to appoint a committee, composed of members of the Board of Directors, to take into consideration and report to the Board, a plan to be followed in proceeding to improve the property as directed by the membership.

The special meeting held March 24th, was for the purpose of passing the following resolutions covering the death of our lamented fellow member and former president, Joseph G. Darlington, which were engrossed and sent to the family.

The Board of Directors of The Union League of Philadelphia records, with profound sorrow, the death of Mr. Joseph G. Darlington, merchant, and a former president, which occurred on the eighteenth of this month. His loyal devotion to The Union League and the principles of the Republican Party, and his conspicuous services in their behalf, merit recognition and appreciation. He consid-

ered no effort nor expense too great to enhance the interests of The Union League and to raise its prestige.

Mr. Darlington became a member of The Union League on December 8, 1880. During his long membership, he filled the offices of Director, Secretary, Vice-President, and that of President from 1899 to 1902 inclusive, the longest term since the administration of Major Edwin N. Benson. He presided over its deliberations and guided its activities with great credit, alike to The Union League and to himself. During his incumbency, some of the most noted functions in the history of The Union League were held, notably the receptions to the Peace Commissioners (Treaty of Paris, 1898), President McKinley and his Cabinet, and Prince Henry of Prussia.

As a man, Mr. Darlington's upright character and sterling qualities were universally respected;—as a soldier, he gave brave service to his country in the years of its peril;—as a citizen, his deep interest in public affairs, evidenced by his active connection with many of the societies and organizations devoted to the financial, social and civic interests of this city, was pronounced and unselfish;—and as a friend, his genial nature and affable manners inspired unreserved affections.

His life was a real service and his death is a real loss to The Union League and to the community.

The special meeting held June 30th, was for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Improvements, together with preliminary drawings submitted by Mr. Horace Trumbauer, the architect chosen by the Board from among the members of The Union League, which plans, after being approved by the Board of Directors, were referred to the Advisory Real Estate Board. On July 7th, the Advisory Real Estate Board approved of the plans, with one or two minor changes, and referred them back to the Board of Directors, and at its stated meeting held July 14th, the President was directed to call an adjourned annual meeting of The Union League for Wednesday evening, September 9th, at eight o'clock, to consider the contemplated improvements, at which meeting the plans were approved by the corporation. A detailed account of this meeting will be found in another portion of this report.

The special meeting of the Board of Directors, held September

15th, was to consider the best plan of procedure in making the proposed improvements, and the President appointed a permanent Building Committee, consisting of William T. Tilden, M. Riebenack, James E. Mitchell, John Kisterbock and John W. Hamer, to take charge of this work.

The report of the House Committee, which is appended hereto, gives some idea of the arduous work devolving upon that Committee in maintaining the property and meeting the wants of the members, and calls attention to an increase of \$1,500 in taxes.

The Guest Committee's report covers the reception tendered to Major General Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V., on February 13th, and the entertainment of the speakers at the Republican Meeting, under the auspices of the National Campaign Committee of The Union League, at the Academy of Music on October 20th.

The Finance Committee refers to the Treasurer's report for statement of Income and Capital Accounts, and reports the purchase and cancellation of the remaining \$63,000 of the \$200,000 issue of bonds of 1894.

The Library Committee reports that 487 bound volumes have been added to the Library during the year, of which 358 were purchased, and the balance 129, also 157 pamphlets were contributed by members.

The report of the Advisory Real Estate Board states that the plans for the improvements to The Union League property were submitted to it for consideration, and that the plans, with one or two minor changes, were approved and referred back to the Board of Directors.

Your Board of Directors takes this opportunity of thanking the Committee on Membership for the faithful performance of its duties, which has enabled The Union League to maintain its present enviable position.

The Art Association reports the acquisition of several valuable paintings presented by members, and the purchase of original photographs of General Grant and Staff, General Sherman and Staff, and Major General Meade and Staff. The Board regrets that the members have not given this worthy object the encour-

agement it deserves and earnestly requests that increased interest be taken in the Art Association, and that such generous support be given as will enable it to continue its good work.

The usual reception by the President and Board of Directors was held on New Year's Day, and was a great success, the attendance being 1,632.

The Board of Directors desires to record its appreciation of, and to make suitable acknowledgment of the services rendered to The Union League by its attorney, Hon. William W. Porter, who has represented this corporation in important litigation and invariably secured favorable verdicts.

GEORGE P. MORGAN,

Secretary.

ACTIVE LIFE MEMBERS.

DECEASED.

DARLINGTON, JOSEPH G.....	Mar. 18, 1908
GRATZ, LEWIS C.....	April 18, 1908
LLOYD, JOHN.....	Oct. 21, 1908

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

DECEASED.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM J.....	Mar. 7, 1908
BARR, THOMAS C.....	Feb. 26, 1908
BELL, J. LOWRIE.....	April 18, 1908
BENNETT, JAMES M.....	Aug. 26, 1908
BOENNING, HENRY C.....	Nov. 4, 1907
BORDEN, THEODORE.....	Jan. 6, 1908
BOUGHER, J. K.....	Feb. 13, 1908
BOWER, RICHARD F.....	Oct. 8, 1908
BURGIN, WILLIAM M.....	May 19, 1908
DISSTON, SAMUEL.....	June 27, 1908
DOUGLAS, EDWARD V.....	Oct. 16, 1908
DOWNING, CHARLES G.....	Oct. 21, 1908
FARR, WILLIAM M.....	June 12, 1908
FREEDLEY, WILLIAM G.....	Oct. 3, 1908
GILLER, CHARLES F.....	April 6, 1908
GREENE, STEPHEN.....	May 21, 1908
HAINES, NATHAN.....	May 24, 1908

HARNED, R. FREMONT.....	July 15, 1908
HARTSHORNE, CHARLES.....	Oct. 30, 1908
HEWES, HARRY W.....	Oct. 28, 1908
JANNEY, MORRIS A.....	May 23, 1908
JOHNSON, JOHN R.....	June 4, 1908
KENNEY, H. F.....	Jan. 10, 1908
LIPPINCOTT, CHARLES.....	July 21, 1908
LUKENS, JAWOOD.....	Mar. 10, 1908
MAGARGE, SAMUEL J.....	Feb. 21, 1908
MASON, JOHN.....	Nov. 29, 1907
McELMELL, JACKSON.....	May 31, 1908
MITCHELL, S. MURRAY.....	May 9, 1908
MUIR, WILLIAM.....	June 7, 1908
PAUL, JAMES W., JR.....	Sept. 25, 1908
PAYNE, GEORGE F.....	June 7, 1908
PEROT, L. KNOWLES.....	Nov. 29, 1907
PFAHLER, WILLIAM H.....	Mar. 29, 1908
PHILLIPS, T. BENNETT.....	Aug. 14, 1908
PORTER, CHARLES A.....	Dec. 28, 1907
RASIN, MIFFLIN.....	July 7, 1908
RICHARDS, THOMAS M.....	Sept. 4, 1908
RIEBENACK, HENRY GWINNER.....	Sept. 21, 1908
ROACH, JOHN B.....	June 16, 1908
SHIPLEY, SAMUEL R.....	April 22, 1908
SITER, EDWARD.....	Dec. 14, 1907
SMITH, CHARLES EMORY.....	Jan. 19, 1908
SMITH, S. DECATUR.....	Mar. 19, 1908
STILES, GEORGE C.....	Jan. 9, 1908
THOMPSON, BENJAMIN.....	May 1, 1908
THOMPSON, LEWIS A.....	June 30, 1908
WEST, WILLIAM P.....	Mar. 16, 1908
WETHERILL, GEORGE D.....	June 7, 1908
WILLIAMS, REED A., JR.....	Mar. 28, 1908

RESIGNED.

CATHERWOOD, D. B. CUMMINS.....	Oct. 31, 1908
CLAUSEN, JOSEPH R.....	Oct. 31, 1908
CRESWELL, DAVID S.....	May 12, 1908
DRYSDALE, WILLIAM A.....	Oct. 13, 1908
ECKERT, ISAAC.....	June 9, 1908
HENRY, W. BARKLIE.....	Dec. 9, 1907
HESS, FRANK.....	Oct. 31, 1908
HOFFMAN, J. OGDEN.....	Mar. 11, 1908
KENNEDY, ALBERT E.....	July 14, 1908
LEISENRING, ALBERT C.....	Dec. 9, 1907

PARVIN, THOMAS S.....	Dec. 9, 1907
PRATT, JAMES D.....	Oct. 13, 1908
SEAYER, HOWARD E.....	Oct. 13, 1908
THOMAS, A. CUTHBERT.....	Oct. 31, 1908
TURNER, WILLIAM B.....	Oct. 31, 1908

TRANSFERRED TO LIFE ROLL.

JONES, J. LEVERING.....	June 4, 1908
SMITH, HORACE E.....	May 19, 1908

DROPPED.

HAINES, LINDLEY, JR.....	June 9, 1908
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ARMY, NAVY AND CONSULAR ROLL.

DECEASED.

SPEAR, JOHN C., Medical Inspector, U. S. N.....	April 3, 1908
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RESIGNED.

BALL, R. T. MASON, Pay Director, U. S. N.....	July 14, 1908
BARTON, JOHN K., Rear Admiral, U. S. N.....	Oct. 31, 1908
BINGHAM, G. S., Major, U. S. A.....	Dec. 9, 1907
FLAGLER, C. A. F., Captain, U. S. A.....	Aug. 11, 1908
JOHNSTON, J. L., Major, U. S. A.....	Oct. 13, 1908
ZANE, A. V., Commander, U. S. N.....	Aug. 11, 1908

CLERICAL ROLL.

RESIGNED.

BARTLETT, GEORGE G.....	June 11, 1908
MACMILLEN, FREDERICK A.....	Aug. 6, 1908
MUNRO, JOHN H.....	Oct. 13, 1908
WADSWORTH, CHARLES, JR.....	Aug. 17, 1908
WHITMAN, BENAIAH L.....	Jan. 14, 1908
WOOD, CHARLES.....	Mar. 11, 1908

TREASURER'S REPORT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1907, TO OCTOBER 31, 1908.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Balance, Income Account, October 31, 1907..... \$10,982 21

ANNUAL TAX.

Amount received account Annual Tax..... 122,732 50

Made up as follows:

To 1,984 members on roll November 1, 1907, at \$60.... \$119,040 00

“ 44 members elected between November 1, 1907, and April 30, 1908, at \$60.... 2,640 00

“ 6 members elected in May, 1908, at \$30..... 180 00

“ 12 members elected in June, 1908, at \$25..... 300 00

“ 7 members elected in July, 1908, at \$20..... 140 00

“ 5 members elected in August, 1908, at \$15..... 75 00

“ 2 members elected in September, 1908, at \$10..... 20 00

“ 4 members elected in October, 1908, at \$5..... 20 00

“ 29 members on Army, Navy and Consular Roll, November 1, 1907, at \$30.. 870 00

“ 4 members elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll between November 1, 1907, and April 30, 1908, at \$30 120 00

Amounts carried forward...\$123,405 00

\$133,714 71

Amounts brought forward..	\$123,405 00	\$133,714 71
To 1 member elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll, in May, 1908, at \$15.....	15 00	
" 1 member elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll, in October, 1908, at \$2.50	2 50	
	<hr/>	\$123,422 50

AUTHORIZED CREDITS ON ACCOUNT
OF ABOVE.

By allowance for death of members which occurred before payment of tax, 4 deaths, at \$60.....	\$240 00	
" allowance for 5 resigna- tions, at \$60.....	300 00	
" allowance for 1 resigna- tion, at \$30.....	30 00	
" allowance for 1 member dropped, at \$60.....	60 00	
" 1 failed to qualify (elected April, 1908), at \$60.....	60 00	
	<hr/>	690 00
Total amount received.....	\$122,732 50	<hr/> <hr/>

RECEIPTS FROM THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Billiards, Pool and Bowling Alleys.....	\$7,169 90
Card-Case Drawers, Rent of.....	15 00
Coupé Companies Charges.....	806 58
Decoration Company Charges.....	355 50
Dividend on Deposit for Perpetual Insur- ance	10 00
Dowdell, A., Restaurant Account charged to Profit and Loss, 1907, paid by estate	13 52
Engineers' Club Charges.....	20 70
Fifteenth Street Properties, Rents of....	7,008 37
History of The Union League, Sale of....	8 00
Household Furnishings, Sale of.....	46 74
Insurance Canceled, Rebate on.....	18 34

Amounts carried forward..... \$15,472 65 \$133,714 71

Amounts brought forward.....	\$15,472 65	\$133,714 71
Interest on Bonds	1,000 00	
Interest on Deposits, Income Account....	2,107 03	
Letter Boxes, Rent of.....	89 00	
Loan to Capital Account, Return of.....	25,000 00	
Lodging Rooms, Rent of.....	5,416 75	
Pennsylvania Taximeter Cab Company Charges	6 75	
Pepper, George S., Library Fund, Income.	367 72	
Pepper Estate, Residuary payment.....	375 00	
Pepper, George S., Library Investment Fund—Sale of Bonds.....	8,000 00	
Playing-Cards	70 00	
Premium on Surety Bonds Canceled, Re- turn of	51 81	
Redeemed Stamped Envelopes.....	48 44	
Restaurant Department	268,088 41	
Sale of Old Papers, etc.....	32 26	
State Tax on Bonds.....	236 00	
Steam and Electric-Light Plant, Sale of Material	27 15	
Sundry Charges Advanced for Members..	2,395 33	
Telephone Charges	1,685 43	
Umbrellas	104 00	
Wardrobes, Rent of.....	380 00	
		330,953 73

Total Amount of Receipts..... \$464,668 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of the following:

Addressing and Delivering League Notices	\$629 13
Annual Tax Returned—Order Board of Directors	60 00
Billiard and Pool Tournament.....	457 69
Billiards, Pool and Bowling Alleys.....	6,596 82
Board of Employes, House Department...	7,023 79
Bowling Tournament	120 65
Building Repairs	5,798 00
Campaign Committee 1908.....	2,776 71
Certified Public Accountant.....	500 00
Christmas Fund	6,150 00
Cleaning Supplies	1,400 27

Amounts carried forward..... \$31,513 06 \$464,668 44

Amounts brought forward.....	\$31,513 06	\$464,668 44
Coal and Wood for Steam Heating and Grates	1,650 25	
Coupé Companies for charges to Members.	806 58	
Darlington, Joseph G., Obsequies.....	316 79	
Decoration Company for charges to Mem- bers	355 50	
Engineers' Club for charges to Members..	20 70	
Founders' Day Committee 1907.....	1,508 27	
Founders' Week	1,735 00	
Gas for Light and Heat.....	4 30	
Household Furnishings, Replacements, etc.	7,722 00	
Ice for House Department.....	185 36	
Insurance, { Fire, Elevator and Steam Expense... Boiler.....	1,023 67	
Interest, { Bonds \$2,131 32 Pepper Loan..... 15 72		
	2,147 04	
Letter Boxes.....	5 00	
Library	4,579 00	
Loan to Capital Account.....	25,000 00	
Lodging Rooms	2,047 98	
Membership Committee, Printing, etc.....	256 85	
Painting	255 00	
Pennsylvania Taximeter Cab Co., for charges to Members.....	6 75	
Pepper Fund Account, Books purchased..	364 52	
Pepper Fund Loan to Capital Account....	8,162 50	
Petty Cash Disbursements, House Depart- ment	66 34	
Plastering	37 69	
Playing-Cards	41 80	
Premiums on Surety Bonds.....	474 20	
Printing Annual Report, By-Laws, Speeches, etc.....	2,998 79	
Purchase of Union League Bond for George S. Pepper Library Fund.....	1,010 00	
Receptions, Music, Flags, etc.....	8,508 92	
Restaurant Department.....	273,852 74	
Society for Organizing Charity.....	363 50	
State Tax on Bonds.....	228 20	
Stationery and Postage for Office.....	2,144 86	
Amounts carried forward.....	\$379,393 16	\$464,668 44

Amounts brought forward.....	\$379,393 16	\$464,668 44
Stationery for Members.....	514 25	
Steam and Electric-Light Plant.....	17,579 07	
Sundry Charges of Members Advanced....	2,291 21	
Taxes for 1908 on League House.....	24,000 00	
Taxes, Rent, 1418 Sansom Street.....	900 00	
Taxes, Repairs, etc., Fifteenth Street Prop- erties	3,695 37	
Telephones, Tickers and News Bulletins..	5,265 33	
Toilet Rooms, Wages and Supplies.....	4,105 42	
Umbrellas	64 00	
Uncollectible Charges Canceled.....	70 11	
Uniforms, House Department.....	939 00	
Wages, House Department.....	27,597 69	
Water-Rent	518 50	
<hr/>		
Total Amount of Disbursements.....	466,933 11	
<hr/>		
Deficiency, Income Account, October 31, 1908.....	\$2,264 67	
<hr/> <hr/>		

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Balance, October 31, 1907.....	\$23,903 51
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RECEIPTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

79 Entrance Fees at \$300.....	\$23,700 00	
2 Life Membership Fees at \$1,000.....	2,000 00	
Loan from Income Account.....	25,000 00	
Loan from George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund	8,162 50	
<hr/>		58,862 50
<hr/>		
Total	\$82,766 01	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Deposit to account of Sinking Fund, Girard Trust Co., Trustee.....	\$10,000 00	
Third Series Bonds purchased.....	8,010 00	
Fourth Series Bonds purchased.....	45,250 00	
Loan from Income Account returned.....	25,000 00	
Plans, etc., for New Building.....	413 00	
<hr/>		88,673 00
<hr/>		
Deficiency, October 31, 1908.....	\$5,906 99	

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Bonds of The Union League outstanding at
rate of 4.4 per cent. comprising

Third Series, due March 1, 1909		\$18,000 00
Purchased and canceled December 10, 1907	\$10,000 00	
Purchased and canceled January 17, 1908	1,000 00	
Purchased and canceled October 15, 1908	7,000 00	
		<u>18,000 00</u>

Fourth Series, due March 1, 1914		\$45,000 00
Purchased and canceled November 13, 1907	\$19,000 00	
Purchased December 29, 1907, and can- celed October 15, 1908	25,000 00	
Purchased and canceled October 15, 1908	1,000 00	
		<u>45,000 00</u>

Contributed to the Sinking Fund, Girard
Trust Co., Trustee, towards the redemp-
tion of the Third Series of \$18,000.00.

During the year 1908	\$10,000 00
Third Series Bonds purchased and can- celed December 10, 1907	10,000 00
	<u>20,000 00</u>

GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY TRUST FUND.

Invested in loan to The Union League of
Philadelphia, Capital Account, on de-
mand at four per cent.....

\$8,162 50

GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY FUND.

Interest received from George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund,
which, under terms of the bequest, can be used only for purchase
of books.

Balance, October 31, 1907	\$111 06	
Receipts during the fiscal year:		
Interest on Bonds	\$352 00	
“ “ Loan	15 72	
	<u>367 72</u>	
		\$478 78
Expended during the year		364 52
		<u>\$114 26</u>
Balance, October 31, 1908		

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	{ Broad and Sansom Streets..	\$502,905 37	
	{ Fifteenth Street.....	212,598 40	
Deposit for Perpetual Insurance.....		13,698 76	
Household Furnishings.....		246,769 36	
Library		30,166 50	
George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund—			
Invested in Loan to The Union League		8,162 50	
Stock on hand	{ Provisions	\$1,559 99	
	{ Wines	3,858 63	
	{ Cigars	4,164 40	
			9,583 02
Inventory	{ Linens	\$6,459 50	
	{ China	3,728 12	
	{ Glassware	1,212 45	
	{ Silverware	22,184 51	
	{ Cards	31 20	
	{ Ivory	2,132 00	
			35,747 78
Due by members.....		20,979 82	
			\$1,080,611 51
			=====

LIABILITIES.

Cash Deficiency	{ Income Account.....	\$5,879 67	
	{ Less Cash in Office.....	3,615 00	
			\$2,264 67
	{ Capital Account.....	5,906 99	
			\$8,171 66
Coupé Companies		21 86	
Decoration Company		66 15	
Pepper, George S., Library Trust Fund.....		8,162 50	
Pepper, George S., Library Trust Fund, loan from....		8,162 50	
Pepper, George S., Library Fund.....		114 26	
Taximeter Cab Company.....		38 82	
Umbrellas		44 00	
Balance Account		1,055,829 76	
			\$1,080,611 51
			=====

M. RIEBENACK,
Treasurer.

October 31, 1908.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned Auditors, appointed by the President of The Union League of Philadelphia, in accordance with Section 52 of the By-Laws, hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1908, and have found them correct.

(Signed)

W. HARRY MILLER,
FRANKLIN M. POTTS,
E. A. STOCKTON,

Auditors.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE.

October 31, 1908.

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—The House Committee begs to submit its report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1908, covering the various improvements made during the year.

The crystal chandelier in the Assembly Hall was cleaned, and the three large oil paintings of Henry Clay, George Washington, and Major General George Gordon Meade, on the west wall of the Assembly Hall, were restored, the frames regilded and the canvases protected with plate glass.

New hardwood floors have been laid in the Library and the second floor corridor, and the floors in the Treasurer's office, Restaurant, Flemish, Colonial and Billiard rooms refinished.

The new silverware which was authorized by the Board of Directors one year ago, has been purchased, but the Committee think it wise to hold the same in reserve until the opening of the new building. The silver is now stored in the vaults of J. E. Caldwell & Co. without expense to The Union League, and is covered by an insurance of \$15,000.

New rugs were purchased for the Library, Reception room, main corridor and bath rooms and have been placed in those rooms; also new carpet was placed around all the tables in the Billiard room.

In accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, your Committee placed \$25,000 additional insurance

on the personal property of The Union League, making the total amount of insurance on contents \$225,000.

The annual billiard, pool and bowling tournament was held the early part of the year, and the prizes offered by The Union League distributed to the successful contestants. The tournament gave much pleasure and enjoyment to the members.

On May 15th and 16th, M. Lucien Rerolle, amateur billiard champion of Europe, and Mr. J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, of New York City, were the guests of The Union League, and entertained the members with exhibition games of billiards.

As an experiment, an exhaust fan was placed in the dome of the large café, with the hope of improving the ventilation in that room. The Committee would have increased the number of fans, were it not for the fact that they thought it wise to leave the question of further ventilation to the Building Committee in making their improvements.

New clocks were purchased and placed in the Flemish and Card rooms, and in the Library.

Velour curtains were placed at the entrance to the Oyster Café.

Club Nights were observed on January 25th and April 4th, and were largely attended and apparently much appreciated by the members.

On election night, November 3, 1908, the Committee made special arrangements for the exhibition of the election returns on a screen in the large café.

On Easter and Christmas, the house was appropriately decorated and music furnished on Christmas, New Year's, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays. Music was also furnished on Saturday afternoons from November until May.

The plate glass throughout the house has been insured.

Three, quartered-oak benches were placed in the main corridor for the use of the hall boys.

Your Committee also begs to state that the assessment on the property was increased \$100,000, making the present assessment \$1,842,000, and the taxes paid for 1908 amounted to \$27,630 as compared with \$26,130 for 1907.

The Committee held several meetings in conjunction with the Building Committee and suggested a number of minor changes,

which were adopted, and it is hoped that the membership will be placed to as little inconvenience as possible during such time as the new building is being erected.

The Committee desires to express its appreciation of the many courtesies and great consideration received from the members of The Union League, and also takes pleasure in attesting to the fidelity with which the employes have performed their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN SAILER,

Chairman.

ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENTS.

—HOUSE DEPARTMENT.—

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
Annual Tax Returned, Order Board of Directors	\$60 00	Annual Tax	\$122,732 50
Addressing and Delivering League Notices	629 13	Card-Case Drawers, Rent of	15 00
Billiard and Pool Tournament	457 69	Dowdell, A., account charged to Profit and Loss, 1907, paid by Estate	13 52
Board	7,023 79	History of The Union League	8 00
Bowling Tournament	120 65	Interest on Bonds	1,000 00
Campaign Committee 1908	2,776 71	Interest on Deposits	2,107 03
Certified Public Accountant	500 00	Letter Boxes	89 00
Christmas Fund	6,150 00	Library	32 26
Cleaning Supplies	1,400 27	Playing-Cards	70 00
Coal and Wood for Steam Heating and Grates	1,650 25	Premiums on Deposit for Perpetual Insurance	10 00
Darlington, Joseph G., Obsequies	316 79	Rebate on Surety Bonds Canceled	51 81
Founders' Day 1907	1,508 27	Rebate on Insurance Canceled	18 34
Founders' Week	1,735 00	Redeemed Stamped Envelopes	48 44
Gas for Light and Heat	4 30	Rents—Fifteenth and Moravian Streets Properties	7,008 37
Household Effects, Repairs and Replacements	7,722 00	Sale of Household Effects	46 74
Ice	185 36	State Tax on Bonds	236 00
Insurance—Fire, Elevator and Steam Boiler	1,023 67	Telephones	1,685 43
Interest on Bonds, Mortgage and Loan	2,147 04	Wardrobes	380 00
Letter Boxes	5 00		
Amount carried forward	\$35,415 92	Amount carried forward	\$135,552 44

EXPENSES. —HOUSE DEPARTMENT (CONTINUED).— RECEIPTS.

		Amount brought forward.....	\$135,552 44
Amount brought forward.....	\$35,415 92		
Library	4,579 00		
Membership Committee, Printing, etc.....	256 85		
Painting	255 00		
Petty Cash Disbursements.....	66 34		
Plastering	37 69		
Playing-Cards	41 80		
Premium on Surety Bonds.....	474 20		
Printing Annual Report, By-Laws, etc.....	2,998 79		
Receptions, Music, Flags and Decorations.	8,508 92		
Society for Organizing Charity.....	363 50		
State Tax on Bonds.....	228 20		
Stationery and Postage for Office.....	2,144 86		
Stationery for Members.....	514 25		
Sundry Building Repairs.....	5,798 00		
Taxes for 1908.....	24,000 00		
Taxes, Rent—1418 Sansom Street.....	900 00		
Taxes, Repairs and Commissions, Fifteenth and Moravian Streets Properties.....	3,695 37		
Telephones, Tickers and News Bulletins..	5,265 33		
Uncollectible Charges Canceled.....	70 11		
Uniforms	939 00		
Wages	27,597 69		
Water-Rent	518 50		
Balance	10,883 12		
		<u>\$135,552 44</u>	<u>\$135,552 44</u>

—CIGARS.—

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
Stock on hand October 31, 1907.....	\$4,082 33	Buffet Luncheons, New Year and Club Nights	\$230 47
Board	578 13	Sales	71,039 57
Incidental Expenses	216 65	Stock on hand October 31, 1908.....	4,164 40
Purchases	61,258 68		
Stationery and Printing	165 30		
Wages	3,141 66		
Balance	5,991 69		
	<u>\$75,434 44</u>		<u>\$75,434 44</u>

—LODGING ROOMS.—

Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1907	\$907 80	Receipts	\$5,415 25
Board	538 90	Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1908	891 90
Laundrying	240 25		
Sundry Supplies.....	251 50		
Uniforms	64 00		
Wages	953 33		
Balance	3,351 37		
	<u>\$6,307 15</u>		<u>\$6,307 15</u>

—BILLIARDS, POOL AND BOWLING ALLEYS.—

Inventory of Ivory on hand October 31, 1907	\$2,132 00	Receipts	\$7,227 40
Board	1,108 14	Inventory of Ivory on hand October 31, 1908	2,132 00
Supplies and Repairs	803 60		
Uniforms	307 00		
Wages	4,378 08		
Balance	630 58		
	<u>\$9,359 40</u>		<u>\$9,359 40</u>
	=====		=====

—STEAM AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT.—

Board	\$790 72	Sale of Old Iron	\$27 15
Supplies	12,654 01	Expense	17,551 92
Uniforms	96 00		
Wages	4,038 34		
	<u>\$17,579 07</u>		<u>\$17,579 07</u>
	=====		=====

—TOILET ROOMS.—

Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1907	\$285 31	Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1908	\$201 36
Board	853 85	<i>Expense</i>	4,189 37
Laundrying	758 65		
Supplies	661 74		
Uniforms	160 00		
Wages	1,671 18		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,390 73		\$4,390 73
	<hr/>		<hr/>

—SUMMARY OF THE NET RESULTS OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENTS.—

Provisions..... (Net expense)	\$1,307 09	Billiards, Pool and Bowling Alleys. (Credit)	\$630 58
Steam and Electric-Light Plant (expense of operation)	17,551 92	Cigars	5,991 69
Toilet Rooms (expense connected therewith)	4,189 37	House Department	10,883 12
Wines	608 91	Lodging	3,351 37
	<hr/>	<i>Balance</i>	2,800 53
	\$23,657 29		<hr/>
	<hr/>		\$23,657 29
	<hr/>		<hr/>

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GUEST COMMITTEE.

October 31, 1908.

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Guest Committee begs to submit its report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1908.

On February 13th, the League entertained as its guest Major General Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V., who was met on arrival in the city and escorted to the League House by this Committee, after which he was tendered a dinner by the Board of Directors. The dinner was followed by an address, delivered by General Dodge in the Assembly Hall, described by him as "My personal recollections of General William T. Sherman." On the adjournment of this gathering, the members of The Union League were presented to General Dodge by President Beeber in the Library. Many old soldiers and some of General Dodge's companions in arms took advantage of this opportunity to meet him again. Refreshments were served in the large café, and the entire programme was largely attended by both members and guests of The Union League.*

On the evening of October 20, 1908, a National Republican Mass Meeting, under the auspices of the National Campaign Committee of The Union League, was held at the Academy of Music, the speakers at which (other than the President of The Union League, who presided) were Hon. Philander C. Knox,

* General Dodge's address will be found in the 1907 report.

Hon. James S. Sherman and Generals O. O. Howard and Horatio C. King. These gentlemen, together with other guests were entertained at dinner by the Board of Directors previous to the meeting, which was pronounced a great success,—entirely creditable to The Union League, and valuable as an important incident of the National Campaign. At the adjournment of the meeting in the Academy, the speakers and guests returned to The Union League, where they met many of its members informally, refreshments being provided in the large café. The full proceedings of the mass meeting at the Academy of Music are appended.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Guest Committee,

WILLIAM T. TILDEN,

Chairman.

ADDRESSES

BY

HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX,

HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN,

LIEUT.-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., RETIRED

AND

BRIG.-GENERAL HORATIO C. KING, U. S. V.

To aid the election of HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT of Ohio, as President of the United States, and HON. JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, as Vice-President of the United States, at a Republican Mass Meeting, held under the auspices of the National Campaign Committee of The Union League of Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, October 20, 1908.

A Republican Mass Meeting for the expression of public sentiment in favor of the candidates of the party in the present national campaign, Messrs. Taft and Sherman, was held, under the auspices of the National Campaign Committee of The Union League of Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, October 20, 1908, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

Addresses were delivered by HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania; HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN, Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States; GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A. (retired); and remarks were made by GENERAL HORATIO C. KING, of New York, prefaced by introductory remarks by HON. DIMNER BEEBER, President of The Union League of Philadelphia.

The meeting, a representative Philadelphia assemblage, was notable for its numbers and enthusiasm. Many ladies and a delegation of students from the University of Pennsylvania were present. The guests included the Governor of the State, Hon. Edwin S. Stuart.

The rich floral decorations and electric lighting effects around and above the platform contributed to a brilliant spectacle in which the names of the national candidates with the city and federal standards were conspicuous in incandescent lights, surrounded by plants and shrubbery.

The orators of the evening and other guests of The Union League, upon being escorted to the front of the stage by the Committee, were greeted by the great assemblage with prolonged cheering and the waving of miniature national flags; the cheers being accompanied with patriotic airs by the orchestra.

MR. WM. T. TILDEN, Chairman of The Union League's Committee on Meetings, who was enthusiastically greeted, called the meeting to order and, upon his request, the formal exercises were begun by the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The hymn was sung by the audience standing, all present joining with much spirit in the rhythm of the historic verses by Julia Ward Howe, beginning as follows:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath
are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift
sword:

His truth is marching on.

CHORUS:

Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
His truth is marching on.

HON. DIMNER BEEBER, President of The Union League, was nominated by Mr. Tilden and elected by the unanimous vote of the meeting as Presiding Officer, and upon assuming the chair, received an enthusiastic greeting from the audience.

MR. TILDEN proceeded with the organization of the meeting by naming and moving the election of the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents:

R. DALE BENSON
CHARLES D. BARNEY
PETER BOYD
JAMES BUTTERWORTH
MORRIS L. CLOTHIER
WILLIAM M. COATES
THOMAS DOLAN
JAMES F. HOPE
ALBA B. JOHNSON
J. LEVERING JONES
GEORGE V. MASSEY
GEORGE P. MORGAN
JOHN B. PARSONS
C. STUART PATTERSON
SILAS W. PETTIT
JAMES POLLOCK
WILLIAM W. PORTER
WILLIAM POTTER
CHARLES E. PUGH
M. RIEBENACK
JOHN SAILER
A. LOUDON SNOWDEN
WILLIAM T. TILDEN
THEODORE E. WEIDERSHEIM
RICHARD L. AUSTIN
DANIEL BAUGH
HENRY A. BERWIND
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG

WENDELL P. BOWMAN
WILLIAM H. BROOKS
ROBERT BUIST
W. ATLEE BURPEE
JOHN H. CONVERSE
JOHN G. CROXTON
W. W. GIBBS
LINCOLN GODFREY
GEORGE H. HILL
JOHN STORY JENKS
JOSEPH H. KENWORTHY
FRANK D. LA LANNE
J. BERTRAM LIPPINCOTT
HARRY G. MICHENER
ALFRED F. MOORE
FRANCIS L. POTTS
WINTHROP SMITH
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER
LOUIS WAGNER
GEORGE D. WIDENER
JOHN ALBURGER
SAMUEL BELL, JR.
HAMPTON L. CARSON
WILLIAM A. DICK
WILLIAM O. HEMPSTEAD
MURRELL DOBBINS
JAMES ELVERSON, JR.
CHRISTIAN C. FEBIGER

WILLIAM W. FITLER
 HOWARD B. FRENCH
 JOSEPH R. GRUNDY
 JOHN W. HAMER
 JOHN E. HANIFEN
 THOMAS B. HARPER
 ALFRED C. HARRISON
 JOHN KISTERBOCK
 ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT
 FRANK M. RITER
 EDWARD T. STOTESBURY
 RICHARD CAMPION
 W. H. CARPENTER
 CHARLES GIBBONS DAVIS
 GEORGE S. GRAHAM
 WARREN G. GRIFFITH
 BAYARD HENRY
 THOMAS J. JEFFRIES
 HENRY W. LEEDS
 JOSEPH B. MCCALL
 WILLIAM J. OSTHEIMER
 WILLIAM C. SPROUL

HENRY F. WALTON
 BARCLAY H. WARBURTON
 BENJAMIN G. WELLS
 JAMES M. DODGE
 JOHN M. HARPER
 J. S. W. HOLTON
 SAMUEL M. HYNEMAN
 MAHLON N. KLINE
 WILLIAM H. LAMBERT
 WILLIAM S. LLOYD
 JOHN B. LOBER
 JOHN C. LOWRY
 THOMAS H. MILES
 JAMES E. MITCHELL
 WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON
 DAVID C. NIMLET
 LINCOLN K. PASSMORE
 E. ELDRIDGE PENNOCK
 HORACE S. RIDINGS
 A. MAXWELL SHEPPARD
 EDWARD I. SMITH
 A. P. SWOYER

PRESIDENT BEEBER stated the question upon the election of the gentlemen named, and they were accordingly elected by the unanimous vote of the meeting. He then inquired whether any regrets had been received from invited guests who were unable to be present.

MR. TILDEN: Mr. President, we have a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, reading as follows:

Expressions of regret to guests, and to Mr. Sherman distinguished regards and confident belief in triumphant election of himself and Mr. Taft.

ROBERT S. MURPHY.

Regrets have also been received from Senator Penrose and Col. Silas W. Pettit for their inability to be present. We have also a letter from a distinguished soldier, who was expected to be with us to-night, but who, owing to illness compelling him to remain in his home, is unable to be here. He has sent an equally distinguished veteran, from whom you will hear later, to represent him and take his place. This letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, is as follows:

NEW YORK, *October 19, 1908.*

My dear Mr. TILDEN: I am sorry not to be able to join you and General Howard in attending the Union League

meeting at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia this evening. I would have been glad to say a few words to the veterans of the Civil War, urging their continued support of the Republican party, which has been their constant friend and has fulfilled all the promises made by Lincoln when he called us to the field and assured us that the government would care for the soldiers and their widows and orphans.

Mr. Bryan has vainly endeavored during the last twelve years to construct a platform which would attract the votes of the majority of the people. He is further away from success now than he has ever been heretofore.

Let us restore confidence, revive our industries and assure our prosperity. Let us maintain the authority of the courts, the independence of the judiciary, the dignity of the Senate and the functions of the Executive as established by our incomparable Constitution.

This is no time for experiments, such as Mr. Bryan invites us to attempt. The scheme of free institutions, established by our Constitution, has commanded the admiration of the world and has inspired older nations to follow our example. A wise conservatism is our true policy, avoiding all populist and socialistic theories. Let us elect Taft and Sherman by a triumphant majority, in which all sections of a reunited country will take part.

Faithfully yours,

D. E. SICKLES.

ADDRESS BY HON. DIMNER BEEBER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

PRESIDENT BEEBER spoke, amid frequent outbursts of applause, as follows:

Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Republican Party, ever since the days of its first success at the polls, when it elected the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, has met and overthrown every shape and form of opposition that the wit or ingenuity of man could devise. In the forty-eight years since its birth down to this hour, with but two interruptions of four years each, it has been charged with the burden of conducting the affairs of the nation; and looking back now upon that period, it finds nothing that should cause disquiet and nothing for which

it should have cause for deep regret. If parties are to be judged, as are men, by the records which they make, then the Republican Party can stand quite well content when its record is compared with that of any Party, of the present or past, that has had under its control the destiny of the country. Its very first task was its most Herculean one. Upon its accession to power, on the very threshold of its career, it found the country divided into hostile camps. The two sections, the North and the South, were arrayed against each other as if prepared for deadly combat and were ready to invoke that greatest of all curses upon a nation's peace and prosperity, a civil war. How the Republican Party bore itself in that struggle and with what triumphant success it emerged from that dreadful four years of civil strife has now become an old story, and its recital need no longer detain us. During that strife it swept from the face of the country that foul and noisome blot, human slavery, which had disfigured the nation for more than seventy years. It exhausted its ingenuity to frame legislation whose purpose was to place upon its feet a reunited nation, that it might go on toward the fulfilment of its high mission. It constructed its economic legislation from the principles of the Protective System under which the country, by leaps and bounds, has reached a state of prosperity and an extent of wealth that are the wonder and amazement of the civilized world. It originated, maintained and extended a system of Civil Service whose tendency is to eliminate from our political life all the sinister and baleful influences that were rapidly making it corrupt and corrupting.

When the country was widely infected with crude and immature delusions as to what should be the true basis of our currency (which delusions, it may be added in passing, visit us at regular intervals), the Republican Party withstood the popular current running strongly against it and, staking all its hopes of success upon its ability, by the sheer force of argument, to convince a distracted and perplexed people of the wisdom of a sound financial system, succeeded in establishing the currency of the country upon a gold basis, since which time the Republican policy has been maintained with scarcely a dissenting voice.

When the vicissitudes of a foreign war threw into our hands the destiny of a feeble but steadily advancing race, the Republican Party refused to leave those people to the tender mercies of a less liberal nation or to expose them to the ruin and desolation of internal strife. The doctrine of scuttling and abandoning the ship never was a popular one with the Republican Party. Again, four years later, it refused to be frightened from its stern and righteous purpose to maintain its power and exert its influence, by the spectre of militarism.

If we are asked, Where are the monuments that mark the successive steps of our progress, we say, Look about and contemplate these notable achievements. Upon the arduous greatness of these things done we can repose with absolute confidence that our record is at least secure.

We are now again in the midst of a struggle to maintain the supremacy of our party. The enemy opposed to us has the same familiar name and the leader the same familiar record and qualities. It is true that the policies offered in opposition to ours are not the same that have been offered before, but, if the fact that a Party of the same name can successively adopt and advocate so many different and conflicting policies needs an explanation, all we need say is that it is a difficulty not created by ourselves. If a Democrat of the old school, who believes in Jefferson's ideas of the limited powers of the National Government and in Jackson's ideas as to the gold standard, can stand with satisfaction to himself upon a platform such as the Democratic Party now offers for the consideration of the people, we may perhaps be allowed to express some surprise but we are not called upon to explain. That we are confronted, however, with a party of the same old name and the same old leader advocating extreme and radical doctrines which never yet found safe refuge in the heart of the real, genuine Democratic Party, neither surprises us nor disappoints us. We are not surprised because we are quite familiar with the Protean facility of our ancient enemy; we are not disappointed because we have nothing to fear before the enlightened judgment of the American citizen.

We are first confronted with the interrogatory, "Shall the people rule?" Until this question was propounded we had all

fondly believed that the people in this country were ruling. One thing is sure, if they are not it is their own fault. They have devised institutions and laws for the sole purpose of giving them the opportunity to rule. They have religiously exercised the opportunities given them, at regular and stated intervals; and they have now formed the habit of insisting that the man who receives the majority of the votes, under the laws prescribed, shall be the man who shall take the office to which that majority has elected him. It is fair to presume that the people of this country will not become inspired with the idea that they have ceased to rule unless they elect a particular individual to office; nor is it fair to assume and to assert that they do not rule if they happen to visit with disaster the ambitions and hopes of a particular leader whom they have treated in that way on two successive preceding occasions.

Strange political doctrines are being taught now in this country. Until now it had always been supposed that any man who went into a business which required a partner should be at liberty to choose his partner. It seems, however, that there is a particular kind of business in this country in which no man can become engaged unless he takes into partnership with him, and pledges all his assets upon the faith and honesty of, every other man engaged in the same business. It has long been established, both by the rules of law and by the rules of business common sense, that the relation between a depositor and a bank is simply that of creditor and debtor; and it is not too much to assert that the advocate who contends that every debtor is the partner of every other debtor in a particular line of business has taken upon himself the burden of revealing to an astonished and enlightened people the reasons why such a rule should exist. Again, we are told that the product of no corporation should exceed more than twenty-five per cent. of that whole product consumed by the country without obtaining a federal license, but no one has told us why twenty-four per cent. is without the inhibition and twenty-six per cent. within it. Again, we are told that when the output of a particular corporation exceeds fifty per cent. of such total output consumed by the country no more shall be produced by that corporation. In other words,

if a corporation only produces forty-nine per cent. of the output of a certain product consumed by the country it may be a public benefactor, but when it produces fifty-one per cent. it becomes a public enemy, its works must be closed and its laborers turned into the streets. No one has yet undertaken to explain why there is this magic difference between forty-nine and fifty-one per cent. Many other weird and fantastic ideas advocated by our enemy could be easily exposed did time permit, but as others are here to discuss the issues in more minute detail it only remains to perform the duty assigned me.

When that great leader and profound statesman of the Republican Party, President McKinley, was compelled to choose a Governor for the distant Philippines, he was required to find a man versed in the law and institutions of his country, and endowed with a rare executive ability. His eye lighted upon a Circuit Court Judge in the State of Ohio, and he summoned the present Republican standard bearer, William Howard Taft, to the performance of that duty.

When that same leader and statesman was called upon to choose a lawyer to advise his cabinet, and to conduct the prosecution of offenders along the labyrinthian path of judicial procedure, he turned his eyes to Pennsylvania. He found in Pittsburg a lawyer engaged in the quiet and peaceful pursuit of his practice, who had achieved a leading position in a profession whose leaders are always men of extraordinary endowments. Responding to the summons that came to him, this Pennsylvanian entered the President's cabinet, contributed to its achievements by the profound wisdom of his advice and, by his knowledge and experience, rendered the administration of justice stable, certain, impartial and sure. The native State of this lawyer thus summoned to public duty was quick to perceive the high merit with which he performed the political tasks assigned him, and at its first opportunity called him to represent it on the floor of the United States Senate. That gentleman graces this assemblage by his presence, and it is now my pleasure and duty to introduce him to you—the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX. (Long continued applause.)

ADDRESS BY HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX, U. S.
SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Senator Knox was received with tumultuous enthusiasm, the entire assemblage rising in his honor and joining in prolonged cheers. He spoke for one hour, and his thoughtful and elaborate presentation of the weaknesses and inconsistencies of Mr. Bryan's political career were listened to with marked attention and evident appreciation. His references to McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft evoked much enthusiasm. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a pleasure and honor I highly esteem to be again permitted to speak to the patriotic people of Philadelphia upon the issues of a national campaign. It is a peculiar pleasure to appear upon the same platform with my personal friend, the distinguished candidate for the Vice-Presidency, under whose Presidency of the United States Senate I expect to sit for the remainder of my term.

The necessity for the people of the United States to be alert and to appreciate the full import of what they are about to do in the selection of a chief and vice-chief magistrate, members of the House of Representatives and, through their State elections, members of the United States Senate, was never greater than in this year 1908, when not only a change in personnel is proposed, but changes involving such departures from tried, tested, and approved policies of government as to reach to the very root of our system and to be in effect revolutionary.

One takes an extremely superficial view of the nature of the pending campaign who contends that the sole issue involved is the choice between the characters and characteristics of the two gentlemen who respectively hold the nomination of the Republican and Democratic parties. If nothing more than this were involved, it would be an easy task for the conscientious and intelligent American voter to decide between the candidacy of Mr. Taft, an experienced and wise administrator of public affairs, who is backed by a record of public achievement and stern repression of his own apparent interests for the public good; and the candidacy of Mr. Bryan, who presents a career of vacillating

and untenable radicalism conjoined with an entire willingness to advance his own political fortunes regardless of the public good and of the effect upon the institutions of his country of the Quixotic vagaries he affects.

It would be easy, I repeat, to make the choice and determine the duty if that were the only issue involved. But wholly aside from the personality of the candidates and assuming them to be of equal probity and ability; wholly forgetting the asperities of party controversy and struggle for place; entirely ignoring the personal factors in the national problem and approaching its solution with an eye single to our country's greatest good, the choice of right-minded men is just as easy and the duty is just as clear now as it was in 1860, when the Republican Lincoln was supported upon a platform which declared the threats of secession could only be regarded as "an avowal of contemplated treason which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence;" as it was in 1864 when the same immortal Republican was again sustained against the Democratic declaration that the war to suppress rebellion was a failure; as it was in 1868 and in 1872 when upon Grant, the great and silent soldier, the reward of duty well done was fitly conferred; as it was in 1896 and again in 1900 when the people's enthusiastic choice was the beloved McKinley, than whom no purer, no abler man ever fully met the call to high duty; and as it was in 1904, when, by the largest popular vote and plurality, Theodore Roosevelt was elected President of the United States and the policies which he had advocated and the work he had accomplished were popularly indorsed.

I have stated that the choice is as easy and the duty is as clear now as it was at the critical and important periods in our history I have named. I think this statement is not an exaggerated one and I believe that you will agree with me, if you will seriously consider the real nature and far-reaching consequences of some of the issues now involved, that no more staggering blow could be dealt the cause of good government than to repudiate the work of the Republican Party by the rejection of its pre-eminently qualified choice for the continuance of the constructive policies to which the party has committed itself and,

by the acceptance of the opposing candidate, to approve the political and economic theories he advances.

No country in modern times at an important period in its history has been so nearly dominated and controlled by a political party as the United States has been by the Republican Party during the last half century. Within that period it has met the demands of humanity and the responsibilities of legislation and administration unassisted and unaffected for the most of the time, as a dominant party often is, by any cohesive, consistent and intelligent opposition. The party has been practically free to deal with the problems of these years as its conscience, its patriotism and its intelligence guided it, and I believe it is true that during no similar period in the history of any country has more been accomplished to effect the real purposes of human government than stands to the credit of the Republican Party in Nation and State, and that at no period has its service to the people been more conspicuous for the people's good than during the last ten years.

Within these years and under Republican control we have added to our glory as a nation by our assumption and creditable discharge of wider international obligations and by our generous humanity and charity towards the downtrodden, helpless and unfortunate people of other lands. No finer page has appeared in the annals of Nations than the one recording our conduct towards Cuba, China and the Philippines. Within these years we have responded quickly, intelligently and safely to the demands of the new century for more justice, more tolerance, more equity and equality of opportunity among men.

Within these years, under the inspiring leadership of one who so fully respected and appreciated a sound national tradition that he voluntarily and cheerfully rejected a certain opportunity to continue his great constructive labors, the value of American citizenship has been enhanced, the privilege of American opportunity has been equalized and the unfair and oppressive methods that marred the splendid development of American prosperity have been corrected. These results were attained through sound legislation, enlightened judicial decision and, where the evils lay beyond the corrective functions of government, by relentless exposure and stirring appeal to the ethical sense of the world.

Within these years, as the result of Republican statesmanship and unrelenting insistence, it has been finally and forever settled that through no human device can the plenary control of Congress in respect to the regulation of commerce between the States be evaded; and basing further advance upon this victory, the party moved on to the accomplishment of an effective system of railroad regulation having for its cornerstone the equitable proposition that upon the highways of commerce all men should be equal and should be afforded equality of opportunity upon equal and reasonable terms; and including within its detail provision that all articles of interstate commerce and all persons and instrumentalities connected with their movement shall be under Federal control from the moment of time they are separated from the body of the property of the State of consignment until they shall reach their destination in another State and become mingled with and a part of the body of the property of such State.

Within these years it became possible, under the broad interpretation of the Federal power claimed by the Republican Party and sustained by the courts, to do much for that great and important body of our citizenship, the employees of the railroads; whereupon the safety appliance law, having for its purpose the protection of lives and limbs of railroad workmen, was enacted. This law in both its original and extended form was a Republican measure, and its constitutionality was sustained by the Supreme Court through the intervention by a Republican Attorney-General to assist a brakeman in his claim for damages.

This decision made easy the steps subsequently taken to further ameliorate the condition of railroad labor by limiting the hours within which men could be consecutively employed and by the law extending the liability of railroads and other carriers to cases not theretofore covered by any law an injured workman could invoke.

I might continue, with almost infinite detail, the recital of the splendid accomplishments of the party in the furtherance of enlightened and progressive domestic and foreign policies were it necessary to do so; but it is not, as the record is a familiar book whose pages disclose a broad humanity and sound states-

manship in its handling of the profound problems of government from the day of the party's first stand for human freedom to its last work of ameliorating, improving and equalizing human conditions.

To the judgment and courage of the Republican Party, moving on undisturbed by Democratic help or hindrance, are due most that has been proposed and all that has been accomplished in the splendid advance in American conditions; achieved without perilous domestic disturbance or diplomatic entanglements, and in such a way as to preserve our honor and keep the peace with the world.

Brilliant and inspiring as the party's history reads, it does not rest its confident appeal for approval and support upon its record. We cite its good deeds well performed as an evidence of its ability and willingness to keep its promises for the future. If continued in power it will meet the demands of the present and the future as a party of progress, experience and conscience should, unaffected by wild passions and untenable theories. It will, as in the past, make its utmost endeavor to preserve and maintain in all their strength, independence and glory, the institutions of government as ordained and established by the people of the United States. It will continue to build and expand upon the immutable foundation of human equality without which no government can endure, no party exist.

The party will hold to Lincoln's rule that "the highest function of statesmanship is by degrees to accommodate the conduct of communities to ethical laws and to subordinate the conflicting self-interests of the day to higher and more permanent concerns," remembering that "it is on the understanding and not on the sentiment of a nation that all safe legislation must be based; for the impracticable, however theoretically enticing, is always politically unwise, sound statesmanship being the application of that prudence to the public business which is the safest guide in that of private men."

I have endeavored thus far to indicate in general terms some of the things accomplished by the Republican Party in the past which you are asked to reject by withholding approval of the present Republican administration of the government.

I say you are asked to reject the work of the party because no exception can be taken to the personality of our candidates. They represent poise, dignity, moderation, ability and experience in all the intricacies of our complex government.

If you reject them, what are you asked to accept and affirmatively approve? In lieu of Mr. Taft and his sound record of normality, frankness and great public usefulness you are asked to accept Mr. Bryan with his vagaries, his inexperience and his disingenuous efforts to fool the American people with phrases.

Primarily you are seriously asked to believe that the all-important question to be settled in this campaign is "Shall the people rule?" A question that was settled through misery and starvation at Valley Forge, through glorious victory at Yorktown, and confirmed upon the bloody field of Gettysburg.

No pretense could be less candid or more demagogic than the assertion that such an issue is in this campaign. It is intended to mislead the shallow thinker and to be made plausible through vociferation and invective.

Although the absurdity of this specious and pretentious claim that we are now to decide if the people shall rule has been most thoroughly exposed by Mr. Taft and others, I beg to add a word to indicate how it addresses itself to my judgment.

Let us do Mr. Bryan no injustice. Let us first ascertain if this alleged issue is with him a rhetorical flourish or advanced as a matter of substance.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Bryan says the "overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion is, Shall the people rule." This, as he has frequently reiterated since, is the dominating issue of this campaign. Now what can this possibly mean? Shall the people rule? This is a curious question to ask anywhere in the civilized world in the twentieth century and an especially curious one to ask here in this year of the independence of the United States of America.

Who are the people to whom he refers and what is their relation to our government and its administration? Obviously by the people of a representative government we mean a majority of the people. It was the representatives of a majority of the people who framed the Constitution and proclaimed the birth

of this nation in these noble words, "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

I cannot more accurately describe the relation the people thus established between themselves and their government than in Mr. Bryan's own words quoted from the speech to which I have referred. The people, he says, "think for themselves and select officials to carry out their wishes. The voters are the sovereigns, the officials are the servants employed for a fixed time and at a stated salary to do what the sovereigns want done and to do it in the way the sovereigns want it done."

This is admirably and accurately stated, there is no difficulty in understanding it and there is no doubt about it. Mr. Bryan then proceeds to tell us what it is the people demand. What it is they must have. Here he substitutes himself for the people. Here he forgets his own words that "the people think for themselves and select officials to carry out their wishes;" forgets the history of his own political career; forgets that every time he has offered himself and his complainings to the people they have rejected them both and forgets that at the last opportunity the people had to express their wishes as to national policies they approved the Republican administration of the government under President Roosevelt, the continuance of which under Mr. Taft is the real issue of this campaign, by a plurality of two and one-half million votes.

I think that Mr. Bryan may rest entirely satisfied that the people will continue to rule in the future as they have in the past. I believe they understand what is for their own good and I believe moreover that there is no proposition of economics or politics fairly stated and not purposely confused but will receive a sounder solution at the polls than in any convention or gathering of politicians. No better illustration of this can be given than to refer to 1896 and the disposition made at the polls of the preposterous silver proposition Mr. Bryan tried to force on the country and upon which all sorts of trimming was done by all sorts of statesmen before it got up to the people.

The people will only cease to rule in the true sense and according to their own sober judgment when they are persuaded that the worst is the better part, a feat said to be within the sophist's power but fortunately never yet accomplished with the majority of the American people.

Having thus referred to what Mr. Bryan characterizes as the paramount issue of the campaign and having seen what a hollow sham it is, let us next consider his views upon certain political and economic policies he advocates and to which he pins his political chances and which you are asked to accept and approve as against the Republican record.

Mr. Bryan's conception that the main issue is, "Shall the people rule," is as we have seen a harmless delusion and not likely to impress anyone seriously.

His fixed views, however, upon specific national policies is a matter of grave concern and require sober consideration.

Colonel Henry Watterson, now ardently supporting Mr. Bryan's candidacy, said of him in 1896:

"Men like Bryan are agitators, rabblers and spellbinders; but no man would trust them at the head of an ordinary business to manage its executive affairs, much less at the head of a great nation. To elect him would mean repudiation, anarchy, and national and social ruin. . . The fierce light that beats upon a presidential candidate is bringing out the weaknesses and absurdities of Mr. Bryan's public career with a vengeance. No matter under what guise he presents his views on government policies, the same communistic principles are always apparent."

These are strong words from a strong man. They are words I would not care to use unless fully justified by facts. It is true they were spoken in 1896. Were they true then? Upon what did Mr. Watterson predicate them? Are they true now? Does Mr. Bryan entertain the same views on governmental policies as he then entertained and has he added to his stock of "weaknesses and absurdities?" These questions go to the heart of the pending controversy and I will not undertake to answer them by any deductions of my own but with the words of his own mouth and from the pens of those who support him.

As to whether we are dealing with the same Mr. Bryan now, in his attitude towards governmental policies, let me first quote his language used on the 12th of July, 1906, in an address in the city of London. He then and there said:

"I notice that I am now described by some as a conservative. In one sense I always have been a conservative. The Democratic policies are conservative in that they embody old principles applied to new conditions.

"If, however, by the word conservative they mean that I have changed my positions on any public question or moderated my opposition to corporate aggrandizement they have a surprise waiting for them. I am more radical than I was in 1896 and have nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion."

In these words, ten years after the people had repudiated him and his policies at the polls, Mr. Bryan announces his unchanged attitude.

Much light is thrown upon the meaning of the expression "I am more radical than I was in 1896 and have nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion" by referring to his candid warning to the electorate prior to the national election in 1896, when he said at Knoxville, Tenn.:

"If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

Mr. Bryan's declaration of an unaltered mind and purpose upon governmental policies covers his position upon the currency as well as that upon the coinage. As to the one he was and is a Greenbacker. As to the other he was and is favorable to the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the basis of 16 to 1 of gold. This declaration likewise covers his position upon the protective tariff which he has denounced as "the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country," taking great pains to point out that the degree of protection

has nothing to do with his views; that not even just so much protection as would keep the American wage upon a living basis would he concede. It is the principle of protecting ourselves for any reason by any tariff, however moderate, that he assails. "A tariff," he says, "of ten per cent. levied *purposely for protection*, is, as far as the principle is concerned, just as indefensible as a tariff of a thousand per cent."

Need I comment upon the monstrous national folly it would be to impose upon a man holding such views the duties of an administration during which our tariff laws are to be revised? Inevitably, if he were true to his oft avowed principles, he would use his power and place to abolish all protective duties at once and thereby precipitate panic and distress, otherwise he would temporize with what he calls a vicious principle that curses his country.

Before referring to the new and additional economic heresies embraced by Mr. Bryan for the purposes of this campaign let me give you another view of Bryan and Bryanism from another of his supporters.

The *New York World*, in an article on the "Development of Bryanism, Democracy, Populism and Socialism," published as an address to Mr. Bryan, last February, said:

"No review of your leadership of the Democratic Party would be just or adequate, Mr. Bryan, which did not uncover the sources of your political policies and principles.

"Your first notable appearance in public life was in 1890, when you were elected to Congress from Nebraska in the popular uprising against the McKinley tariff. At that time, we believe, you were an ardent free trader, and you were also a believer in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which was then more or less of an academic issue in spite of a growing agitation.

"We find that the Populist national platform of the year 1892, when you voted the Weaver ticket, defined the following articles of faith:

"(1) Government ownership and operation of all railroads.

"(2) The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

“(3) Inflation of greenback circulation.

“(4) Government ownership and operation of all telegraph and telephone lines.

“(5) Restriction of immigration.

“(6) The initiative and referendum.

“(7) The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.’

“This platform also expressed the belief that the nation had been ‘brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin;’ that legislatures, Congresses, and courts were corrupt; that the press was subsidized; that there were only two classes in the country, tramps and millionaires, and that both the old parties were keeping up a fictitious hostility in order to hoodwink the people for the profit of the money changers.

“The political alliance which you helped to form that year in Nebraska has since been made permanent, the Populists supplying the platform in each campaign and the Democrats the votes.

“In 1897 the Democrats condemned United States judges who interfered with lawless strikers. In 1898 they demanded the abolition of banks of issue and the prohibition of private contracts for the payment of gold. In 1899 they indorsed everything contained in the Populistic platform of 1892 and the Democratic-Populistic platforms of 1896. In 1900 they reaffirmed all that had gone before, added a denunciation of government by injunction, and favored municipal ownership and the referendum.

“In 1907 they made a new assault on the Federal courts under pretense of defending State rights. As you drafted that plank, Mr. Bryan, you will doubtless thank us for reproducing it.

“Believing with Jefferson in ‘the support of the State governments in all their rights and the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns as the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies,’ and in ‘the preservation of the Federal Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad,’ we are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions now frequently made

that the powers of the General Government should be extended by judicial construction. While we favor the exercise by the General Government of all its constitutional authority for the prevention of monopoly and the regulation of interstate commerce, we insist that Federal remedies shall be added to and not substituted for State remedies.

"Stripped of its verbiage, this means neither more nor less than that when a State legislature has passed a railroad-rate law the Federal courts must not suspend the act by writs of injunction preparatory to determining whether or not the statute is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Thus your new State rights, Mr. Bryan, is really your old 'government by injunction' issue under an alias."

"A man of your ability and address, Mr. Bryan, cannot forever assail constitutions, courts, law, wealth, property, credit, national honor, and private faith without building up a following which will have to be reckoned with some time. He cannot forever inflame social discontent without creating class hatreds and sowing the seeds of a class war."

"If you, Mr. Bryan, and the Chicago Convention had been right, your overthrow at the polls in November, 1896, should have been followed by continued depression and disaster. You foretold them both."

"As a matter of fact, the votes by which you were condemned had hardly been counted when there were signs of business revival, and in an incredibly short space of time the change for the better had become so pronounced that complaint practically ceased, agitation was abandoned, and the sporadic orator of calamity was greeted with derision."

"Never before in the history of the world was there so sudden and so complete a restoration of confidence and a revival of industry and commerce. Never before was there so convincing a demonstration of the truth, long known, that the surest way to destroy prosperity is to debase the currency, and the most certain way to restore it under such circumstances is to take a firm stand in favor of the best money known to men."

"You and your associates gave your followers to understand that the United States courts were prejudiced in behalf of the

rich and powerful—were, in fact, controlled by trusts and corporations—and were deaf to the welfare of the people as a whole. Not only have you appealed to mob passion against Federal courts of justice and threatened to pack the Supreme Court, but you have persistently advocated short terms and popular elections for United States judges in order to make them creatures of popular clamor. We have, therefore, thought proper to indicate here, as briefly as possible, important cases arising since 1896 in which proceedings have been begun or judgment has been entered against the very interests which you charged were privileged.

“The list is instructive in many ways, but in none is it more so than in its complete refutation of the slanders of socialistic demagogism.

“In 1898 the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the circuit court, southern district of New York, and the circuit court of appeals, and enjoined the Joint Traffic Association from violating the anti-trust law. Thirty-one railroad companies engaged in transportation between Chicago and the Atlantic coast had formed themselves into an association to control competitive traffic and fix rates. By the action of the court it was dissolved.

“In 1899 the Supreme Court sustained the circuit court of appeals, sixth circuit, in the matter of an injunction restraining the operations of the cast-iron pipe trust, which attempted to increase the price of cast-iron pipe by controlling and parceling out the manufacture and sale thereof throughout the several States and Territories to the several companies forming the combination. This is known as the Addystone Pipe case, and it stands as a precedent in all similar proceedings against trusts.

“In 1900 the Supreme Court decided that the inheritance-tax law of 1898 was constitutional. Under this act a legacy to a husband or wife was exempt. Legacies to others paid a tax, which increased as the degree of kinship was more remote, until property passing to strangers in blood paid 5 per cent. To this initial rate a progressive rate according to the value of the legacy was applied. Property valued at \$10,000 or under

was exempt. Exceeding \$10,000, but not exceeding \$25,000 the rate was fixed by kinship. The rate increased with the amount, until property exceeding \$1,000,000 was required to pay the rate fixed by kinship multiplied by three. This law was afterwards repealed by Congress, but the court has established the principle of a graduated inheritance tax for all time.

"In 1900 the Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the anti-trust law of Texas, one of the most drastic yet adopted by any of the States. State prosecutions of trusts in Texas have been frequent and determined.

"In 1901 the Supreme Court, in the insular cases, held that the President and his cabinet officers could not constitutionally govern and make rules and regulations for the Philippines and Porto Rico in time of peace, that power belonging to Congress. These decisions checked a tendency on the part of the Executive to establish military government in our dependencies.

"In 1904 the Supreme Court, having the cases against the beef trust before it, decided:

"(1) Traffic in live stock transported from State to State is interstate commerce, and persons engaged in buying and selling such live stock are engaged in interstate commerce;

"(2) the combination between dealers to suppress all competition in the purchase of live stock is an unlawful restraint of trade;

"(3) the combination between dealers to fix and maintain a uniform price in the sale of meat throughout the country is an unlawful restraint of trade;

"(4) the combination of dealers to obtain preferential railroad rates is an unlawful restraint of trade, and

"(5) all combinations suppressing competition fall under the prohibition of the Sherman anti-trust act.'

"On the general principles outlined in this great judgment the numerous prosecutions of the beef trust and other combines are now proceeding, although we admit, alas, too slowly.

"In 1904 the Supreme Court affirmed the decree of the circuit court, Minnesota, enjoining the Northern Securities Company from purchasing, acquiring, receiving, holding, voting, or in

any manner acting as the owner of any of the shares of stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies, and restraining the Northern Securities Company from exercising any control over the corporate acts of said companies. It was held that the Securities Company was formed for the purpose of acquiring a majority of the stock of the two companies in order to effect practically a consolidation by controlling rates and restricting and destroying competition in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"In 1905 the Supreme Court affirmed a decree of the circuit court, northern Illinois, enjoining various great packers in Chicago, commonly known as the 'beef trust,' from carrying out an unlawful conspiracy entered in between themselves and certain railway companies to suppress competition and to create a monopoly in the purchase of live stock and the sale of dressed meats. This injunction is perpetual. On an indictment of these packers for continued violation of law the individuals were dismissed on the ground that they had been granted immunity by giving information to the Department of Commerce and Labor, but the indictments against the corporations were sustained.

"In 1906 the Supreme Court affirmed various judgments of United States courts in Wisconsin and Minnesota against the General Paper Company, which had been proceeded against as a trust. After more than two years of litigation the combination was, by the decision of the Supreme Court, finally dissolved.

"In 1906 the Supreme Court decided the celebrated Chicago street railway franchise case in favor of the city and against the traction trust. By bribery and trickery the street railway companies had attempted in 1865 to secure from the Legislature a franchise extension of more than one hundred years, but the law was carelessly drawn, and although it had been sustained below, the Supreme Court held it to be invalid, thus depriving the corporations of so-called 'rights' in the streets which had been capitalized at more than \$100,000,000.

"The notable decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States mentioned above having established the constitutionality

of the laws most frequently invoked against combinations and mergers in restraint of trade, a great number of prosecutions have been begun in the inferior United States courts, nearly all of which are still pending.

"In many other cases indictments have been found and the guilty corporations convicted and punished."

This is the condemnation passed upon the policies and views of Mr. Bryan by that organ of Democratic principles, the *New York World*.

Now, my fellow citizens, appealing solely to your cold judgment, can you find it possible to support a man contending for such policies and holding such views?

Would you trust a man to revise a protective tariff who is opposed to protection? Would you trust a man to maintain the gold standard, the bottom rock of our national credit, who has declared his aversion to it? Would you trust a man in the world's greatest seat of power whose mixed and fanciful notions of political economy excite the humor of his opponents and the derision of his friends?

Would you trust a man to recast the personnel of the Supreme Court of the United States who has "appealed to mob passion against Federal Courts of Justice and threatened to pack the Supreme Court in the supposed interest of any class of citizens?"

Mr. Gompers, assuming to speak for organized labor, has recently made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad-minded judges no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. Mr. Gompers claimed that the convention which nominated Mr. Bryan, speaking for one of the two great political parties, pledged that party to grant the extreme demands made by him and his fellows in the matter of injunctions in labor cases. Last year, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Gompers and his associates clearly formulated these demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. The principle of the bill was simply insisting on a

provision that in labor disputes no injunction should issue except to protect a property right, and specifically providing that the right to carry on business of any particular kind or at any particular place or at all should not be held to be a property right. In its second provision it made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalizing, for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the Anthracite Coal Commission so unreservedly condemned; while the right to carry on a business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property. These are the provisions to which Mr. Bryan, according to Mr. Gompers, is specifically committed. No accusation against Mr. Bryan's character by his foes could be as grave as this accusation against him by one of his chief supporters. We have a right to ask Mr. Bryan if the statement of Mr. Gompers is true. If it is not, then the support of those labor men who are deluded into following Mr. Gompers in his support of Mr. Bryan has been obtained under false pretenses. If, on the other hand, the statement is true, then Mr. Bryan stands pledged to a course of policy which represents the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form, and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

It is a matter for serious regret that men will continue to deceive their fellows by promises to accomplish the impossible and by assurances that one class of the people can or should receive special privileges under the law not accorded to all.

The greatest enemy of all classes of the American people is the man who teaches that the people are or can be classified for any purposes of government, or the man who denounces the institutions of his country, which were established by the people, and inspires discontent with fundamental and necessary provisions they have made for their government.

The American people have more nearly perfected a representative government than any people of any age. They drew for their material upon the experience of the ages. They rejected

tyranny in all its guises and forms and worked out a system that has challenged the admiration and respect of the world. They established a Congress to make the laws, provided for a President and subordinate executive officers to enforce the laws and Courts to interpret the laws and administer justice between man and man.

Each one of these instrumentalities is supreme within its sphere and, except where expressly provided in the Constitution, independent of the other. It is just as impossible, except by constitutional amendment, to change, abridge or enlarge these powers as it is to change anything else the people have ordained in their Constitution.

It is not possible because Congress enacts a foolish or vicious law within its constitutional powers to take away from Congress by legislation any of its legislative powers. It is not possible because a President is guilty of an indiscretion, or worse, to strip the Presidential office by legislation of a part of its executive powers. It is just as impossible because some judge unwisely or viciously abuses his discretion to take away from the courts by legislation any of the judicial power lodged in them by the Constitution.

The courts are an integral and vital part of our Government as they are of every Government. The administration of justice is an essential governmental function. In our system the courts are the balance wheel and check between contending passions and policies. They are the guardians of the peoples' rights and liberties. Public sentiment and conviction should loyally support the judicial power, recognize the patriotism and good faith of the courts and maintain their authority and independence. The most certain way to prevent their functions from being degraded and weakened is to keep the courts out of politics and the politicians out of the courts.

Demagogues and agitators who seek power and responsibility for which they are not fitted attack the institutions of government without discrimination. Sometimes it is Congress; sometimes the Executive; sometimes the Courts; but at all times the attack is made in the name of reform.

True reforms are but the expression of advancing civilization.

They are gradual and general in their movements; they are consistent with, reconcilable to and dependent upon the normal operations of governments through which their benefits are secured to the people.

There is a vast distinction between agitation and reform and one of the tests of that distinction lies in the methods resorted to for their promulgation. Reform is supported by reason, agitation by denunciation. Reform is an expression of the spirit of the people, agitation generally expresses the ambition of the incompetent and uncandid.

I have left myself but little time to consider the additional "weaknesses and absurdities" of Mr. Bryan's political creed as proclaimed by the Democratic platform and his own recent letters and speeches. One would think that enough had been discovered by his Democratic newspaper friends to demonstrate his entire unsoundness and unfitness for the great place to which he has so long aspired. I do, however, wish to say a word about his proposal to guarantee bank deposits, compared with which government ownership of railroads, inflation of green-back circulation, coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the initiative and referendum look like statesmanship.

The proposition, in plain understandable English, is this: If a national bank in any part of the United States fails to pay its depositors on demand, all the other national banks of the United States must contribute to do so. In other words, if some Cassie Chadwick hypnotizes the banking fraternity of some section of the country and borrows from them on false jewels and false and mysterious representations of plutocratic connections all the money the banks have borrowed from the people, and she neglects to return it to the banks and thus disables them from returning it to their depositors, then the wiser bankers of this and other cities who do not lend on that kind of collateral must take the money they have borrowed from you and me as deposits and pay it over to the Chadwick victims who had been trusted as safe bankers.

The proposition is improperly named. It should be promoted as a scheme to insure people against the necessity of using ordinary precaution in selecting places wherein to deposit their

funds, and to fix the losses of dishonest and incompetent banking upon those who had nothing to do with trusting the dishonest or incompetent banker for the relief of those who did.

This reverses the rule of common sense as well as of law that where a loss must fall upon one of two innocent people or classes of people it must be borne by the one through whose act, though an innocent one, the loss came.

What are bank deposits? They are sums of money that the depositor lends to his banker and which his banker agrees to repay to him on demand unless there is some contract for notice. There is not a particle of difference in law between a deposit with a banker and a loan to an individual. Of course it is claimed that there is a difference and I was severely criticised in some sections for disclosing this view in the Senate last winter, but this criticism was politics. Some editors and orators say the peoples' deposits belong to the people because that sounds well.

The law, however, says they are loans by the people to the bankers and create the relation of debtor and creditor between the bank and the depositor and it is upon this theory that the affairs of insolvent banks are settled. No man can walk into a suspended bank and lay his hand on a note and say, that is mine, I deposited it. All he can do is to present his claim for his deposit to the receiver and he will get his pro rata of the assets with other creditors of his class. If this indisputable truth were more generally remembered, it might make people a little more careful in selecting the bank to which they loan money.

Now it is proposed that this private contract between banker A and depositor B shall be guaranteed by others who had no hand in making it, no voice in controlling the use of the money, and no responsibility for or check upon the dishonesty or incompetency which caused its loss.

Upon what basis of sense or morals, to say nothing of constitutionality, does such a proposition rest; and why if bankers are compelled by law to pay other bankers' debts should we stop there and not require all other classes of business to guarantee the debts of the members of their class?

Is there anything particularly sacred about the surplus money a man accumulates and deposits with his banker? It stands upon no higher ground than the claim of the mill worker who has given his labor, his all, not his surplus, to the mill owner who fails to pay him, and yet I hear of no suggestion to compel the mill owners to guarantee each other's pay rolls.

Does it stand upon any higher ground than the debt due to the widow and the orphan by an insolvent insurance company to which for years annual premiums have been paid pinched out of an all too slender income by self denial and sacrifice to provide against inevitable loss? Yet I have heard of no proposition to make insurance companies guarantee each other's policies.

Is the right to receive back money you have loaned a matter of greater governmental concern than the hope of the farmer to harvest the crop that he has planted and cultivated and expectantly watched? Yet I have heard of no suggestion that the farmers be compelled by law to guarantee each other's crops. So you may run through the whole range of human activities and we find no effort to compel a class to guarantee or insure the contracts and just expectations of its members.

If depositors of any particular section feel that they need protection against their own ability to discriminate between safe and unsafe banks, I recommended to them the example of the labor unions and other mutual protective organizations. If bankers should feel at any time, as they do not now, that a mutual guarantee of each other's debts promoted their interests you may depend upon it they would accomplish their purpose without legal compulsion.

I am not unkindly disposed towards Mr. Bryan. His personality is engaging, his industry is prodigious, his talents are remarkable, but his statesmanship is hopeless. By his high ambition he has challenged fair and intelligent criticism of what he is, what he believes and of his capabilities and qualifications for the Presidency. It is difficult to moderately express the objections to his policies, and his own friends and supporters have not restrained themselves in this particular. I refrain from further comment upon him as a candidate except to quote

the language of the prophet Hosea who said, "Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone."

I conclude as I began by urging you to fully consider the import of what you are about to do. The issues of this campaign present a great opportunity for the people of Pennsylvania to give fresh proof of their patriotism, intelligence and loyalty to the great party of Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. Locally let us indorse the splendid administration of Governor Stuart, return to Congress the party's nominees and elect a legislature that will keep in the Senate my modest colleague who, manfully ignoring unjust criticism, has by his arduous, useful and devoted service to the Nation and the State won for himself the hearty good-will, admiration and respect of right thinking men. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT BEEBER'S introduction of the next speaker was as follows: The Republican Party has a habit of choosing for its leading positions men who by their experience have demonstrated their fitness for the responsibilities of public office. In looking over the field from which a candidate for the Vice-Presidency was to be chosen the National Convention united upon a gentleman who, through many long years of service in Congress, had displayed qualities that marked him as peculiarly fitted for the onerous and delicate duties of leadership. They chose from the State of New York one who by his political career had vindicated his right to recognition. We have that gentleman here to-night, and it is now my pleasure to introduce to you one whom in a few short months you will be glad to greet as "Mr. Vice-President"—the HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN.

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A most enthusiastic reception was tendered to the Republican candidate, the entire assemblage on the floor and in the galleries rising and cheering in a furore of enthusiasm, while myriads of flags were waved in unison with the plaudits. The applause

was subsequently renewed at intervals. Mr. Sherman spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Members of The Union League and your invited guests: I have listened, as you have, with pleasure, satisfaction and admiration to the profound oration delivered to us, this evening, by Pennsylvania's great statesman, Philander C. Knox. I congratulate your State upon having, in the person of her distinguished representative in the Senate, a citizen whose patriotism and public spirit were of that lofty character that he was impelled to devote to the service of the State and the Nation, rather than to the accumulation of personal wealth, that marvelous intellect and those splendid attributes which his utterances here this evening show that he possesses.

I find pleasure, satisfaction and honor in speaking, under the auspices of The Union League, in this metropolis of the Keystone State, to a citizenship whose firm foundation of Quaker ancestry is strengthened by generations known for their intense fidelity to the great principles which gave the Republican Party birth. Pennsylvania, holding the right of the line in the procession of Republican States, has led along ways which, when followed, have guided to sunny and fruitful fields. Her Republicanism is rock-ribbed. The economic beliefs of her citizens are sound and sane. Never by her vote will we depart from the protection policy which maintains America's commercial supremacy and lofty standard of civilization. The party of Blaine, to whose standard Pennsylvania always hastened with enthusiastic ardor, is content not alone with the fullest opportunity for the toiler to earn his wage but insists that the standard of that wage shall be high and that the wage shall be paid in the best coin known to man or in currency maintained as its equal.

The line of demarkation between the parties—aye, between the candidates as well—is clear and distinct. Yet the careless citizen may ask, What great harm can Mr. Bryan do if Providence should punish the nation by permitting his election to the Presidency. Easy the answer is. Serious in every way would be the evil he could work, especially in the fiscal field. He

could bring havoc to the currency, to the banking system, and could threaten the gold standard and the national credit. His words are the utterances of an over-anxious candidate already twice rejected. If the miracle should happen and, two weeks hence, the laurels of victory should rest upon his brow, his whisper would ring out as from a megaphone the chorus of seven and a half million voters whose ballots were cast for him. His vagaries and delusions would be bound upon the people by the ropes of the popular plurality, and the camel's load would be crushing. Yet that would be the least of the plagues that this Pharaoh would cast upon the people.

The power of the President is distinct, real, compelling. It goes forth in formal message, in veto, in direct action. The country has known the potency of the executive voice and arm. Some of us remember, and our literature will ever preserve, the inaugural addresses and messages of Abraham Lincoln. They put thought, purpose and heroism into the millions of workers on farm, in factory and office. They passed into common speech and were embodied in daily conduct. A President infinitely less popular than Lincoln has at once the attention of all citizens; his audience is mankind. Who shall say how the inaugural address of Mr. Bryan might change the whole aspect of our affairs? It would be possible for him to repeat, from the portico of the Capitol, his impious epigram against the gold standard, the basis of our credit and currency. He has never recanted his charge that American labor is crucified on a cross of gold. The stress of the present canvass has checked his tongue but has not changed his creed. Let no man vote for Bryan who does not want those words blazoned on the front of the White House and the Capitol and made an axiom of our monetary policy.

By his veto, under the Constitution, the President can prevent the enactment of any measure which has not in its support two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. This operation of executive discretion has been frequent and has affected momentous measures. President Tyler, by his veto, overruled Congress on the charter of a new United States bank and on a tariff bill. Grant, as President, sent in forty-three vetoes and, by one of them, checked the madness of free silver; while Mr. Cleveland's

vetoed numbered three hundred and one. In the last ten days of a session a President can kill a measure simply by hiding it without a word, and Madison and Jackson were noted for this method of setting aside the will of Congress.

A fiscal policy, like a vast building, always requires care in details. The slightest amendment of a statute may be proved vital to its working. Often experience suggests changes in administrative laws. The gold standard was established and has been maintained not by one statute but by several. Additional provisions may be called for, during the coming Congress, to strengthen the policy or to facilitate business. If President, Mr. Bryan, by a stroke of his pen, could forbid all such legislation and could press down the executive heel on every defense of the national credit and prevent the erection of any new barriers against the invasion of free silver.

The Fathers of the Republic clothed the President with the broad power of the veto as a safeguard against ill-considered and vicious laws. In evil or reckless or unwise hands the veto may obstruct the most beneficent action. The vetoes of Madison, Monroe and Jackson delayed for decades the internal improvements which all parties now commend and advocate, and which have led to the immense achievements of irrigation and the recent projects of waterways, which both candidates have joined in commending. That prerogative, under our Constitution, is as close to the executive hand as the pen with which he signs his name; and the example of our worthiest Chief Magistrates justifies resort to it on occasion. Shall that rod of the veto, more arbitrary than the sceptre, be placed in the hands of the avowed enemy of the gold standard, the peerless champion of free silver? With it he could tamper with the gates of the reservoirs on which depend for sustenance the national industries, business and prosperity. The one word "veto" warns every elector of the grave peril which, with Mr. Bryan, as President, would threaten the country. American patriotism will not place that mass of dynamite in the White House, in my judgment.

Direct action by the Chief Magistrate is more spectacular than message or veto. It is more insidious but may be quite as effective. General Jackson did not rely on an Act of Congress

to remove the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and gave no heed to the warning that his course violated the Constitution. His Secretary of the Treasury might protest, but the President discovered means to carry out his edicts. Jackson hated the bank as intensely as Bryan hates the gold standard, and by his own will broke open a way to revolutionize the whole fiscal policy of the Government. Jackson's attack was upon a single center, the bank. Now a long line is open to attack—the national banks, the gold standard, the paper currency and the public securities. With Jackson as his model, Bryan can blaze his own path, apply his own doctrines and try to set aside the gold standard. He would be a bold man who would say what mischief cannot be wrought. It would be an easy task for a restless President to stir up unrest in every branch of production and traffic.

On the first of the current month the money in circulation in the United States amounted to \$3,078,299,361, and every dollar was not only as good as gold but every dollar could be exchanged, at the Treasury, for the actual yellow coin. That is the harvest of Republican rule. Without a Republican Congress and a Republican President, specie payments could not have been resumed, the gold standard could not have been established, bank notes could not rest upon their present solid basis, the Government bonds could not lead in price on the bourses of the globe. Under Bryan you would not know what the money received for wages would be worth in food or rent, in fuel or clothing. Now we know its worth for a certainty.

No one disputes this solidity, although silver, including certificates which stand for it, forms \$679,702,975 or twenty-two per cent. of the total currency. The bank notes amount to \$635,783,039. The legal tender notes are \$341,311,926. Thus \$1,656,797,940 of our vast circulation is not gold at all but is silver or only paper. Yet every dollar weighs equal to the minted metal on every foot of earth trodden by man. The reason is that Republican law and practice have so decreed. This practice Mr. Bryan could overthrow the first day he occupied the Presidential chair. He might choose the legal tenders or the bank notes or the gold standard for his first assault. He would act

through the Treasury Department, where he would place pliant disciples as secretary and heads of bureaus. His first appointment as head of that department might be the gentleman who acted as his fiscal agent during this campaign; who seemed to do fairly well in that capacity but retired somewhat abruptly; and I was rather sorry for the Democratic Party that he did retire because he seemed to recognize the need of a dollar wherever he saw it and reached for it.

(Mr. Sherman, referring at this point to the former Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, related an incident which, he said, occurred at the funeral of a Chinaman. According to the Chinese custom broken cups and saucers were deposited in the dead man's coffin to indicate that the life just ended was no longer useful; the body was anointed with spices and cinnamon to preserve it until it reached the native land of the deceased; and a dollar was placed in the hands of the corpse to pay for its ferriage across the great river. When these things were explained to the Irish assistant of the undertaker, he exclaimed, "Well, that fellow will have to swim for I swiped the dollar." Mr. Sherman added that he would not say that Brother Haskell would "swipe" the dollar but he knew that that gentleman would want to see that practical use was made of it. He continued:)

Mr. Bryan could allege against the legal tenders that the reserve back of them is only \$150,000,000, or forty-four per cent.; that no portion of it is set apart to redeem bank notes, while silver dollars are money of final redemption. He could challenge the Republican principle that all the gold in the Treasury is pledged for every dollar in circulation, silver dollars and all. Against the statute providing for the parity of all our money he may plead that the method to that end is under the direction of the Executive and that his own election had condemned preceding regulations. In the payment of the Government obligations he might forbid the use of gold in any form in preference to silver. He might proclaim, as President, as he has so often argued when a candidate, that all debts, public and private, are rightfully payable in the baser metal, at 16 to 1. It will be in the power of the next President to withdraw from

the national banks all public deposits, the total of which is now just over \$130,000,000, and so cripple the loaning capacity of the banks. By a word he could choke the flow of the redemption of their notes by the Treasury and payments for them, and thus force contraction. The present rule is to settle promptly for all currency in a form convenient to the depositors and in the equivalent of gold. Only zeal, loyalty and efficiency maintain the vast redemptions, often exceeding \$1,000,000 a day, and which thus furnish the instruments of business. The interruption of the process would annoy and injure every active town in every State. Yet a reckless or ignorant President (and I do not accuse Brother Bryan of being ignorant by any means) might play the trick in an instant; and the champion of free silver is quite capable of finding joy in so doing.

The establishment and maintenance of the gold standard have engrossed the highest qualities of Republican financiers; and their success has won and held the admiration of bankers and statesmen in all enlightened lands. Laws were enacted to this end, and the metal was drawn from every source to give those laws effect. The means to achieve were quite as essential as the pledge by statute. Not without effort has our gold been increased by \$400,000,000 since 1900. An assay office was created at Seattle; a mint at Denver was provided with the latest devices of science; and miners were encouraged by quick payment to turn their ores into the Treasury. The production of the metal has been stimulated until one fourth of all the wealth of the mines of the world comes from American soil. But the course of a great stream may be diverted by a stone or a branch. The inflow of gold into the Treasury is not an accident or a chance; it is the result of wise designs and of steady effort. Mr. Bryan cannot follow those designs and pursue that effort without trampling on his professions and repudiating his loudest proclamations.

Every fortress has its loopholes, no defense is absolutely safe. Republicans have built up the gold standard as strongly as their wisdom could plan and the conditions would permit. It cannot easily be destroyed but any braggart can assail it; and assaults even upon an unblemished reputation invite suspi-

cion, foster doubt and work evil in many ways. When the assaults are directed by trusted agents who have keys to the stronghold and have control of the approaches, the peril mounts to the maximum, and it behooves the defenders to exercise all their caution and put forth every energy. Only such gross folly as would give the lamb to the keeping of the wolf would place William J. Bryan in control of the gold standard. Neglect may bear the penalty of folly. The immense interests involved summon every citizen to arouse to his plain duty.

The gold standard is the corner-stone of all credit, public and private; of industry, trade and commerce. To taint that credit, to stain the financial honor of the nation, to quibble over the basis of our currency is a capital crime against the Republic and against civilization itself. The silver monometallist would hail the election of Bryan as a repudiation of gold and an exaltation of silver. Bryan himself would have a right to claim that by his election his principles and not those which triumphed in 1896, 1900 and 1904 had been approved by the people. He is the leader of fiscal degeneracy; and in office, relieved of the restraint upon him as a private individual, he would drive fast down the toboggan to the abyss which is not even paved with good intentions. Those who choose silver and prefer discredit will support Bryan. All who favor the gold standard, sound money and spotless national honor must rally to the support of Taft and a Republican Congress.

Now a word or two more. As I have said, a sound currency and protection are the "overshadowing" issues of this campaign. Mr. Bryan has proclaimed, in words, in ideas, in theory and in policy, a new issue with each of his campaigns and has been equally expert in his choice of adjectives. In 1896 he contended that the "paramount" issue was free silver; in 1900 he substituted the phrase, "the burning issue is militarism;" and doubtless he was glad to abandon that because it was so completely burned that we did not hear anything more of it. Now he says the "overshadowing" issue in this campaign is, "Shall the people rule?" He has continued to vociferate that this is "the" question and seems to believe that it has pertinency or practical application to existing conditions. Really it has so little relev-

ancy that it ought to be placed beside that moss-grown conundrum, "Where was Moses when the light went out?" the popular answer to which, I believe, is, "He was where Mr. Bryan will be on the Fourth day of November—in the dark." But your distinguished representative, Senator Knox, has so completely riddled that pretense of Mr. Bryan's that I will not dwell further upon it. In my judgment the "burning," the "paramount" and the "overshadowing" issue before us is, Shall we maintain here, in America, the principle of protection to American interests and American labor—that policy which has lifted us, as a people, to a plane higher than that occupied by any other people of the world? The promise of the Democratic platform is clear and distinct in favor of a modification of the tariff to a revenue basis; it is a promise which spells "Free trade;" and every sane man knows it. Free trade has been the policy of the Democratic Party during all the years from 1860 down to the present time. It is the one policy from which that party never departed and to which it has constantly given its allegiance under one guise or another. Just as persistently as the Democratic Party advocated free trade has the Republican Party persistently stood for the economic policy of protection. But there never was a time when we did not advocate free homes. That fact brings to my mind that it was a Pennsylvania Representative, with whom I love to think that I served in many Congresses, who fought through Congress until it was signed by the first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, the Homestead bill providing for free homes in the great West, under which millions of acres of the public domain were developed, thousands of families found homes and the national resources were increased by billions of dollars.

It was only a dozen years ago, in 1896, that we were told by our Democratic friends and by this same orator who now tells us that the panacea for national ills is the one he proposes, that the only avenue by which we could return to prosperous times was the one he pointed out, viz., by the abandonment of the Republican policy of protection and the adoption of free trade and free silver. We know that Mr. Bryan's prediction in 1896 was not verified. He told us that what we wanted was

the trade of the markets of the world and that we could not get our products into those markets except by free trade. We did not get free trade but we did get renewed protection; and what has been the result? Under the fostering care of the Protective System American industries have grown with astounding rapidity and have reached out to all the markets of the world. Mr. Bryan told us, in 1896, that under protection we could not find full employment for our labor. Again he was mistaken. We did have full employment for our labor at remunerative rates, and this was the almost universal condition until the unfortunate panic of 1907, which has now almost passed. This same Mr. Bryan is now telling us what he thinks the American people should do.

(Replying to an inquiry from an upper balcony, Mr. Sherman continued.)

I do not like to tell you about 1893. That was an exceptional year, and for that reason I have not referred to it. It was like a red light placed upon a dangerous highway to warn the unwary of the pitfalls into which they might plunge. Mr. Bryan delights to talk of 1893, and he dwells upon it as though it was a tender morsel on his palate. In his efforts to raise himself to power he has always sought to give undue prominence to times of disaster, want and distress. He does not look at the bright side of things but finds pleasure in gloom and darkness. This is also characteristic of his party. The Republican Party prefers the sunlight and with pride displays its record before the eyes of the nation; our opponents try to hide their record. Our deeds we love to exploit; theirs they try to explain. That is the difference between the two parties.

Senator Knox has spoken about injunctions and their issuance by courts; and his reference to that method of restraining the performance of an unlawful act has suggested to my mind this thought, that writs of injunction, for and against which lawyers argue, may be appealed from and set aside, but there is one injunction that does not come within the jurisdiction of a court, one that is not issued after a legal argument and one from which there is no appeal, and that is the injunction against American industry and enterprise and against the

American wage scale. Such an injunction will follow from the adoption of a free trade policy in any guise. That is the injunction, my friends, against which we should guard. Republican policy has endeavored to protect and dignify labor, not to cheapen and degrade it. We do not want drones in our beehive; we want active men in all classes of laborers; and by "laborers" I mean all persons who earn their living, whether in the professions, in the marts of trade or in manual occupations. The scholar who delivers an oration, the workingman in the shop or the mine, the merchant in his store, as well as the mothers, wives and sisters who provide for the comfort of families and who make happy and contented homes—all these are laborers, and all of them are affected by this free trade issue which is raised by the Democratic Party, for it threatens to jeopardize their best interests. But it seems that an argument of this question is uncalled for in Pennsylvania, where the blessings of protection are so apparent and where all men who labor have learned to value the conditions which it has produced

(Mr. Sherman, at this point, expressed his reluctance to occupy further time but the meeting insisted upon his continuing and, after many cries of "Go on," he resumed by expressing his gratification with the presence of so many ladies. Addressing them in an informal way, he described a scene in his own home on a recent evening, when his wife was busily engaged in sewing some apparel for their grandchildren. Being impressed with her industry he grew sentimental and thought how much better womankind was than mankind. In giving expression to this sentiment, he said, he remarked to her, "My dear, if I were a woman I wouldn't marry the best man in the world;" to which she promptly responded with a smile, "Why, Jim, dear, I didn't." (Merriment.) Mr. Sherman added that this pertinent and prompt retort did not by any means serve to lessen his appreciation of feminine worth and wit. He went on to say that he placed a high estimate upon the influence and co-operation of the ladies, that he liked to see them at Republican meetings and that he recognized that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.)

(Replying to a question from the balcony, as to his opinion of Mr. Bryan personally, Mr. Sherman continued) :

I knew Mr. Bryan well when in Congress. He is, I think, as Senator Knox told you to-night, a man of ability; he is versatile and industrious. His industry is extraordinary, for I am told he is making two hundred and fifty-three speeches in a single week. I have been told that he is an excellent neighbor; that he is always willing to lend his wheelbarrow, his wash-tub or his lawn mower, without requiring some person in California to furnish a bond for its return; in other words, without applying his bank guarantee proposition to it. I believe that he is so well known as a good neighbor that the people of Pennsylvania and of many other States will be unwilling to deprive Mr. Bryan's neighbors of his company for one moment. (General merriment.) But it is Brother Bryan's record upon public issues, not his reputation in domestic affairs, to which I am calling attention. I have said that the American people repudiated him and his free trade heresy in 1896. They adhered to the protection policy and, as a result, American industries have reached out for the markets of the world until we have passed Germany, France and Great Britain as export nations, and our country stands to-day first among the export nations of the world; sending abroad every year almost two thousand millions of dollars' worth of the products of our farms and our factories and receiving in return, by way of balance above imports, more than five hundred millions of dollars a year in gold. Aye, under the Dingley bill, we are to-day sending coal to Newcastle, iron and steel to Birmingham and cotton goods to Manchester. All this has been accomplished under the fostering policy of protection. American enterprise has reached to the ends of the earth. It provided means of rapid transit to the people of Paris, it reached beyond the chasms of Burmah, equipped the railways of India and of Siberia. It built the trolley lines through the streets of Cairo and to the very base of the Pyramids. All this Americans have done by discarding the economic policy of free trade advocated by Brother Bryan in 1896 and by placing the country upon the firm foundation of

protection, where it now stands and where, I believe, it will continue to stand by the votes of a majority of more than a million of the electorate of this country, which will be cast on November 3d.

Brother Bryan is marching up and down the country, making speeches. He proposes to make about one hundred and sixty speeches in the next eight days. He has a special thought for a particular section and a new proposition for many audiences; and the appeal that he makes in Nebraska or Missouri is not the same that he makes in Pennsylvania or New York. On the other hand, the Republican standard bearer is teaching to the people everywhere the doctrine of the equality of all men before the law and of the equal opportunity of all men; the doctrine of civic righteousness; the doctrine of the square deal; the doctrine of the continued enforcement of those policies, originated by Republican Presidents and Republican Congresses, which require honesty in the discharge of public duty and which are predicated upon the maintenance of principles that insure to the American people better conditions than have been acquired by any other people in the world. We would be glad to have all people share in those better conditions but, in maintaining the equality of all men, we, Republicans, insist that that equality is not to be reached by lowering the standard of American citizenship and degrading our citizens to the level of the people of less favored nations but that those people shall be brought up to our standard. In insisting upon the protection of American interests and the continuance of a sound money policy we appeal to the electorate with confidence in their wisdom and patriotism. I have no doubt that Pennsylvania will do her full duty. I bring to you a message from the Empire State. It is this, that you must look well to your laurels if you would maintain your proud position in the procession of States, for New York will roll up a majority for the national ticket which will take six figures to count. We are going to show you that there is one other State than Pennsylvania which has a Governor of whom it is proud. We are going to show that the Empire State appreciates integrity, ability, character and firmness by re-electing that typical representative of the American common people, Charles

E. Hughes. I call on you, Republicans of Pennsylvania, to buckle on your armor and fall into line for the party if you would see your State illuminated by the fires of industry and made happy by the music of the anvil and the loom. Press forward in the path of progress to well-deserved victory.

(During his remarks Mr. Sherman's vigorous gestures displaced one of the small flags adorning the speaker's stand, which fell to the floor. Picking up and replacing the little emblem, he remarked: "Republicans are always upholding the flag. The only time it was ever lowered, when in danger, was when it was hauled down by a Democratic official, but it was restored to its place as soon as Republicans came into power.")

(Long continued applause.)

ADDRESS BY LIEUT.-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A.,
RETIRED.

PRESIDENT BEEBER, in introducing the next speaker, remarked that the time was, not so very long ago, when there was grave doubt whether the efforts made under Republican auspices to save the Union would be successful and when brave and patriotic sons of America offered their services and their lives for the maintenance of the nation whose destiny is still being directed under the same auspices. He continued:

That was not so very long ago, yet time has left with us very few of the leaders in that great struggle. But two or three remain of those who enjoyed the distinction of commanding a separate, independent army. Fortunately, we have here to-night one of that small number. The flight of years has left its impress upon him but he has preserved his strength and vigor in a peculiarly happy degree. He consented to be with us and he has earned the right to be heard.—GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD, U. S. A.

General Howard received a cordial greeting, in which the war veterans in the audience joined with enthusiasm. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Members of The Union League of Philadelphia, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades of the War: The hour is so late that I have thrown aside my written speech and ask leave to print. General Sickles, in whose place I appear here, was unable because of illness to respond in person to the invitation he received; but he has sent by me a special greeting to you. When I saw him at his residence yesterday, the General looked to be getting thin. He came into the room on crutches and seemed feeble in every way except in mental calibre, and that is well preserved. He is with you in spirit; and I do not know of any citizen of this land who is at heart more earnest than he is for the election of that man whom we have had presented to us in so many phases to-night—a man who has shown himself, in the Philippines, in Cuba, in Panama and wherever he has been, to be pre-eminently qualified for the highest office in the gift of the nation because of his remarkable mental capacity, his executive ability, his moral force and his physical endurance.

When speaking to children, as I am accustomed to do, about our form of government, I have sometimes illustrated my idea by holding up a triangle, the three sides of which are joined at the ends, and pointing out to them that one side represents the Congress of the United States, another side represents the courts of the United States and the third side represents the executive department of the United States with the President at its head. Now, in every speech made by Mr. Bryan and his followers I find an attack upon some one side of that triangle. I do not agree with him that the efficiency of any one of the departments of the government should be impaired. I do not want the Congress meddled with, I want it to be properly elected; I do not want the courts interfered with, they have not too much power for the protection of the people. We need to sustain the courts; and if you and all Republicans of this country will do their duty the nation will avoid the threatened tendency to revolution, and we will maintain the government that the veterans here to-night fought to sustain and will be willing to fight again to preserve.

(Reviewing the career of the Republican standard bearer and contrasting it with that of his opponent, General Howard explained that while Mr. Bryan had excelled in preaching, either as an editor in editorials or as an exhorter in public assemblies, Mr. Taft had earned distinction by achieving practical results. He continued) :

The one has preached, the other has practiced. Preaching has always been more or less punctured with personality and liability to error, whereas we have that which is definite and substantial in actual performances. Bryan promises to accomplish wonders and to do things better than they have been done, while Taft points to services rendered and to the successful accomplishment of difficult tasks as assurances to the American people of what they may expect of him in the future. When I have heard Mr. Bryan preach, especially concerning the Prince of Peace, I have rejoiced with thanksgiving and I recalled the words of the Apostle Paul, I thank God that the Gospel is preached, even though it be the Gospel of contention; but when, through the instrumentality of the Republican standard bearer, millions of people have been raised up and taught, not only by precept but by superb example, to respect, love and help one another and to work together for the common good, we realize how much more valuable are deeds than words and that practice is better than theory. Precept may attract popular attention and favor; but William H. Taft, by his able, steady and uniform enforcement of the best principles, whether in the field of morals, in the courts of law, in the President's cabinet or as Governor of a Territory, as peacemaker in Cuba or as energizer of operations at Panama, has merited the confidence and support of his countrymen.

In Yale College, as a student, young Taft was ambitious to secure a thorough education. He preferred to acquire well-digested knowledge rather than to be a leader in athletics; and while cultivating his physical strength by taking part in out-of-door exercises, giving reasonable time to boating and football, he steadily abstained from leadership in those diversions. Notwithstanding this the contestants of his class invariably turned

to him in emergencies and besought his aid to forestall defeat. When he put his hands to the oar the boat flew to victory; when his giant form interposed, the football hinderers gave way and his companions won the game.

Later, in local political strife, when his party associates were being intimidated by a tyrannous political boss, a man of gigantic stature, they cried to him, "Taft, come and help us; that giant yonder holds the ground and our men cannot get to the polls to vote until it is too late." Taft responded instantly. The huge bully rushed toward him and attempted to strike him, but the native strength and athletic training of the young leader could not be overcome and his assailant was stretched unconscious upon the ground. There was no further trouble and the polls were cleared for a fair vote. Taft thus early proved that he could be depended upon to do the thing needed to be done.

At a later period, when a Judge on the bench of a United States court, he was warned by his friends that if he gave a decision contrary to the interest or supposed interest of one of the parties to the pending issue, he would give great offence, and in fact endanger his life. Judge Taft smilingly replied, "That has nothing to do with the case." When the proper time came he read his adverse decision in a clear, steady, natural voice; and before the adjournment of the Court, after making known that he had heard of the threats of violence against himself, he declared with characteristic firmness, "I would like to have the parties to this suit understand that the decisions of this Court will be carried out if it takes the whole army of the United States to enforce them." Subsequently the very parties who had threatened violence gladly accepted the decision as the right one to be made and finally rejoiced in having it as a good basis for future action by them.

At the time of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, Senator Fessenden, of Maine, one of the judges in the case, who was opposed to impeachment, was visited by a lifelong friend who had come all the way from Farmington, Maine, to Washington to reason with him. His friend remarked, "Mr. Fessenden, all your friends are one way; they want you to vote for impeachment." Fessenden looked in his friend's face and re-

plied, "John, that wasn't the way our grandmothers taught us, was it." The time came when his friend and those for whom he spoke were glad that the Senator voted according to his sense of duty.

I mention these episodes in Judge Taft's life simply to show the fibre of the man and his determination to do what he believed to be right, whatever it might cost. I have yet to hear a single intimation that in any instance in which he gave a judicial decision he failed to decide according to his own convictions of what the law and justice required. I might cite many instances to show his nobility of character. One that occurs to me, and which impressed the public, was his attitude when urged to solicit his friends in New York to enter the field and try to secure delegates in his behalf from that State to the Republican Convention. He said: "I do not approve of such an effort. As it is desired to honor Mr. Hughes, let the delegates be instructed for him." Mr. Lincoln made a similar reply when, before his renomination, he was told, "Secretary Chase is going to the Ohio Convention; he is working against you with all his might." The answer was, "If the people want Mr. Chase for President I want him for President." William H. Taft exhibited the same manliness and measured his conduct by the same high standard which was characteristic of Abraham Lincoln.

Prior to our Civil War opposition was earnestly and persistently made in Congress against what might be called the exercise of benevolent functions by the General Government, the theory being that these functions savored too much of paternalism and properly belonged to the States. A more liberal view has since prevailed. Indeed I have often wished that our nation had a name that would more fitly represent it, such as that which we are coming to use more and more, and that is "America." After we became a nation in fact, our Government established schools for the freedmen, built Government hospitals and asylums for the sick and decrepit, and in a time of famine made appropriations for the starving multitude, though they had been in arms against it. I am glad to see that it is now a common thing for the Government to make provision to protect the health of the nation and to guard against the dissemination of disease.

My heart beat with delight when Mr. Taft, after being chosen Governor of the Philippines, sent to those islands more than a thousand teachers by way of alleviating the conditions created by a policy of force. Later the Filipinos were trained for the work, and he associated two thousand of them with the teachers from the States. The results of this educational movement have been of untold benefit to the millions of people in that country. This is one of the beneficent features of his administration as Governor, by which he showed himself to be a sincere friend of that people. In his intercourse with them he was always kind, courteous, self-denying and ready at all times to listen to and reason with the humblest, yet always firm and energetic in the establishment of good, constitutional government. Our missionaries abroad, who have gone forth in the name of the Master to teach all nations, have accomplished from year to year works befitting their profession, and Mr. Taft had recognized that their preliminary work was needed and has commended them for it. He cherished the embers of Christian love and fanned the coals into a flame. Actuated by brotherly love for all men he carried out in practice the principles which our Lord and Saviour proclaimed during His marvelous life in Judea.

In another sphere of action Mr. Taft has earned the applause of the nation. Trouble arose in Cuba. Unlike the Japanese, who had learned how to vote, as General Grant once advised them to do, the Cubans had failed to understand the meaning of the ballot. The people of Cuba did vote but they could not abide by the verdicts of their own elections and, as in so many other southern republics, revolution began and bloodshed on a large scale was imminent. Immediately the President chose William H. Taft from his cabinet to go down to Cuba to represent him. Mr. Taft's own personality, not the President's, asserted itself in Cuba. Naturally considerate and kindly, with a large brain and magnificent ability, he is a natural peacemaker. He went to Cuba and the revolution ended, there was no more riot or bloodshed. The mandates of the law were carried out and have been ever since, and the people there are now waiting patiently to vote again but, we hope, with a better understanding

of their responsibility as voters. Taft's mission to Cuba and his intimate relations with President Roosevelt are good auguries for the future. As President he will carry out the policies of his predecessor because they are the law, because they are right and because they are necessary to the perpetuity of our Government; and not only will he carry these reforms into practical operation but he will be more judicious than Bryan would have been in the enforcement of them. He will recommend such changes as will make the laws more efficient than they are to-day in securing the right results. He will give his mind to the work of a revision of the tariff and will see to it that the tariff shall be so regulated as to protect our interests and yield a revenue without being liable to the charge of making the rich richer and the poor poorer. The task may be a hard one for him and his coadjutors but it will be well performed.

William J. Bryan, I am free to admit, is a Christian, a man of energy and of upright intentions; but would he make a good President? I have heard addresses from Mr. Bryan which widened the breach between the rich and the poor, between the capitalist and the laborer; and I may be biased but I am afraid that, in undertaking his great schemes of reform, however much he might be restrained by statesmen of his way of thinking, he would give us, instead of peace and prosperity, restlessness, unsettled conditions and eventually utter disaster. "But," a Democratic friend may reply, "Mr. Cleveland did not do that." No, but the people were not altogether satisfied with his administration of affairs, even though they greatly esteemed him personally. He could not remedy the evils which he hoped to remedy. But in Mr. Bryan we have a man of less conservatism and one who, because of his theories, his visions, his promises and his constant experimenting and lack of performance, fails to inspire public confidence. Would it be wise for the managers of the New York Central Railroad to displace a competent engineer of an express train and substitute in his place a man with little or no experience in the control of an engine? Certainly not. In Mr. Taft we have a statesman of long experience in public affairs; a man of the highest character; an official who is capable in every respect to administer the functions of

the Government as its Executive; who is strong in body, able in mind and stout in heart; a clear thinker and an able orator; and one who is on the safe side of every public question now before the public. How unwise it would be for us to thrust him aside with no other possible motive than to try a new experiment by a partisan change of administration. It appears to me to be the very epitome of common sense for the Republicans of this country to elect William Howard Taft, in November, to the Presidency of these United States. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT BEEBER (as the meeting was about to disperse) asked the indulgence of the audience for a few minutes to hear the brief remarks of the last speaker of the evening.

REMARKS BY BRIG.-GENERAL HORATIO C. KING,
U. S. V., OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL KING, after a cordial welcome, said: My friends, I shall not undertake to make any address to you this evening. The ground has been so magnificently covered by the previous speakers that anything I might say would be mere dregs of the same subject. I think I have a good excuse for brevity at this late hour, quite as good as that given the other day in a Brooklyn school, where the principal received a communication from a lady to this effect, "Dear Sir: Please excuse William for his tardiness this morning; he tore his trousers on a barbed wire fence. Hoping you will do the same, Yours truly." (Merriment.)

But I do want to add a word of greeting from our own Empire State. I believe that those distinguished luminaries of democracy, Mr. Charles Murphy and Mr. Fingy Connors, are no longer predicting in triumphant tones the election of Mr. Bryan. On the contrary, the State is conceded to Taft by a very large majority, and there is no question in my mind, or perhaps in the mind of any one who has studied the situation closely, but that Mr. Hughes will also be triumphantly elected.

Now, at this late hour the best thing I can do is to say but a single word to my old friends and comrades in arms, and that

is, that I hope they will vote as they fought, and that as they fought to keep the country whole they will now vote to keep the country whole.

I will take a hint from the predicament of a gentleman who, the other day, when going down into our subway, slipped at the head of the stairs and went below in a semi-recumbent position. Overtaking a lady going in the same direction he tripped her up and she fell in his lap. They slid down the steps together, and, when they reached the bottom and the lady did not show any inclination to move, the gentleman tapped her on the shoulder and said, "Excuse me, madam, but this is as far as I go." (Merriment and applause.)

PRESIDENT BEEBER announced that the program had been completed; and, upon his suggestion, the meeting closed with the singing of "America."

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FINANCE COMMITTEE.

October 31, 1908.

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Finance Committee begs to submit its report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1908.

Your Committee has held several meetings since the ending of the fiscal year, to consider important financial questions in connection with the proposed issue of new bonds, which matters are also covered in this report.

For full statement of Income and Capital Accounts, see the Treasurer's report.

It is with pleasure and great satisfaction that your Committee reports the purchase, cancellation and destruction of the remaining \$63,000 of the \$200,000 bonds issued in 1894, and that The Union League is now entirely free of any bonded or mortgage indebtedness.

Mr. M. Riebenack, Treasurer, advised the Chairman of your Committee in writing, that he as Treasurer of The Union League of Philadelphia, and William F. Lester, representing the Girard Trust Company, Trustee, had destroyed by perforation, and then by burning, at the office of the Girard Trust Company, \$200,000 of The Union League of Philadelphia first mortgage bonds, which action covered the cancellation of the entire issue of bonds above referred to. The Treasurer also submitted certificates in due form, certifying to said action, duly sworn to before a notary

public. Your Committee unanimously approved of the action of the Treasurer in the premises.

At a meeting of your Committee held on Monday evening, November 9, 1908, the subject of the issue of \$1,000,000 Union League 4 per cent. bonds was duly considered and it was unanimously resolved to make the following recommendations to the Board:

First. That this Committee recommends to the Board of Directors the issue of \$1,000,000 Union League 4 per cent. bonds, of which not more than \$650,000 shall be issued and offered for sale, payable in thirty years, free of tax, to provide funds for the erection of additional buildings.

Second. That a Sinking Fund be created to retire these bonds in thirty years.

Third. That the bonds be offered to the public and sold to the highest bidder.

Your Committee requested and received letters from the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, The Fidelity Trust Company, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities and the Girard Trust Company, relative to the terms upon which they would be willing to act as trustee and registrar in connection with the proposed issue of bonds. After due consideration of said letters, your Committee unanimously recommended to the Board the acceptance of the terms proposed in the letter of November 6, 1908, from Vice-President Roland L. Taylor, of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Co., and your Committee commends the graceful tribute paid The Union League in said letter, in recognition of its public spirit and patriotic service.

Your Committee also begs to commend the Treasurer for his careful handling of the moneys placed under his charge and his faithful attention to the responsibilities of his important trust.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. BARNEY,

Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

October 31, 1908.

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Library Committee presents the following report:

The work of your Committee and the growth and present condition of our library, will sufficiently appear from an examination of the appendix hereto, and requires no extended comment.

An important change in the furnishing of the rooms has been made in the addition of a handsome hardwood floor, with new rugs, through the kindness of the House Committee.

The number of volumes purchased is slightly above the average, and there have been many acceptable donations. The most interesting feature of the year has been the addition of a comparatively large number of rare regimental histories, and other works bearing on the Civil War. Books of this kind published during or soon after the great conflict, are becoming more and more scarce and costly, and should be promptly acquired as opportunity offers.

A number of additions have been made to our subscription list of papers and magazines, the annual cost of which slowly increases, although less now than some years ago. There has been the usual distribution of old magazines to hospitals. The net income of the Pepper Fund, including a balance from last year of \$111.06, was \$478.78, of which there has been expended for books \$364.62, leaving a balance of \$114.26.

The expenditures from the annual appropriation of.. \$5,000 00
have been as follows:

Papers and Periodicals	\$1,795 56	
Books	541 06	
Binding	125 45	
Binders for Periodicals.....	35 84	
Stationery, Printing, etc.....	25 00	
Salary of Librarian.....	2,000 00	
Board of Librarian	56 09	
		<hr/> 4,579 00
Leaving a balance of.....		\$421 00

Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS L. CLOTHIER,

Chairman.

Appendix to Report of Library Committee.

The Librarian's report shows that the present number of volumes in the Library is 12,823, the accessions during the year being 487, divided as follows:

Works of Reference	37	volumes
History	124	"
Biography	75	"
Travels	25	"
Fiction	65	"
Poetry and Drama.....	12	"
Essays and Letters.....	8	"
Science	13	"
Fine Arts and Amusements.....	9	"
Sociology, Politics and Economics.....	64	"
Philosophy and Religion.....	4	"
Bibliography	8	"
Collected Works	32	"
Magazines bound	11	"
		<hr/> 487 volumes

Of this number 358 were obtained by purchase, and 129 by gift. A list of donations, including 157 pamphlets and unbound

volumes is appended. Number of volumes bound or repaired 110. There have been added to our list of periodicals "The American Magazine," "The World To-Day," and "Club Life," monthlies; and "The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph" and Philadelphia "Evening Times," daily evening papers.

SUMMARY OF PERIODICALS.

	<i>By Subscription.</i>	<i>By Donation.</i>
Foreign and American Dailies.....	35	5
" " " Weeklies	65	24
" " " Monthlies and		
Quarterlies ..	58	25
" " " Yearly Publica-		
tions	21	5
Total	238	

LIST OF DONATIONS.

	DONOR.		
Catalogue of United States Public Documents, 154-163.....	United States Government.		
Census Bulletins, 81-95.....	"	"	"
Special Reports of the Census Bureau, viz: Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions, 1904.....	"	"	"
Statistics of Cities of over 30,000, 1905	"	"	"
Statistics of Cities of over 30,000, 1906	"	"	"
Mortality Statistics, 1906.....	"	"	"
Annual Report of Smithsonian Institution for 1906.....	"	"	"
Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States	"	"	"
Annual Report of Commissioner of Education for 1906, 2 vols.....	"	"	"
Report of Librarian of Congress, 1907	"	"	"
Report of Director of the Mint, 1907	"	"	"
Production of Precious Metals during 1906	"	"	"
United States Navy Register, 1908..	"	"	"
Twenty-first Annual Report, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	"	"	"

	DONOR.		
Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1907.....	United States Government.		
Check lists of United States Public Documents	"	"	"
Report of United States Civil Service Commission for 1907.....	"	"	"
Register, Dept. of State, July, 1908..	"	"	"
Congressional Directory, 60th Congress, 1st Session.....	Hon. Joel Cook.		
American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, 1908.....	"	"	"
Army Register for 1908.....	"	"	"
Regulations of United States Navy, 1905-1908	"	"	"
Navy Register for 1908.....	"	"	"
Publications of International Bureau of American Republics, 15 nos....	Hon. John Barrett.		
Thirty-fourth Annual Report, Ins. Commissioner	Pennsylvania State Library.		
Smull's Legis. Hand Book of Penna., 1907, 1908	"	"	"
History, 124th Penna. Vols.; Green..	"	"	"
Forty-first Annual Encampment, G. A. R. of Pa.....	"	"	"
Report, Dept. of Forestry, 1905, 1906	"	"	"
Report, Commissioner of Banking, 1906, 1907.....	"	"	"
Report, Penna. State College, 1905, 1906, 1907.....	"	"	"
Report, Dept. of Mines, 1906.....	"	"	"
Report, Aud. Gen. of Penna., 1906..	"	"	"
Report, Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1906, 1907.....	"	"	"
Report, Chief Factory Inspector, 1907	"	"	"
Report, Commissioner of Soldiers' Orphan Schools.....	"	"	"
Report, Supt. of Public Printing, 1907	"	"	"
Report, Commissioners of Sinking Fund, 1907.....	"	"	"
Report, State Librarian for 1906....	"	"	"
Report, Dept. of Agriculture, 1906...	"	"	"
Report, Supt. of Public Instruction for 1907.....	"	"	"
Report, Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, 1905, 1907.....	"	"	"

	DONOR.		
Report, Dept. of State Police, 1907..	Pennsylvania State Library.		
Report, Game Commissioners for 1907	"	"	"
Report, Water Supply Commissioner of Penna., 1906.....	"	"	"
Report, Adjutant-General of Penna., 1906	"	"	"
Report, State Treasurer, 1907.....	"	"	"
Report, Fire and Marine Ins., 1907..	"	"	"
Report, Commissioner of Health, 1905, 1906.....	"	"	"
Acts of Assembly, Banking Dept., 1907	"	"	"
Rules, Dept. of Health, 1907.....	"	"	"
A Compilation of Laws relating to Dept. of Health.....	"	"	"
Automobile Law of 1905.....	"	"	"
History, 48th Penna. Vols.; Gould..	"	"	"
Memorial of Penna. Senate on death of Hon. Myron Watson.....	"	"	"
Common School Laws and Decisions, 1907	"	"	"
Inaugural Address of Governor E. S. Stuart	"	"	"
Message of the Governor, Jan., 1907.	"	"	"
List of Charters and Corporations en- rolled during 1905-07.....	"	"	"
Under the Red Patch: Story of the 63d Regt. Pa. Vols.; Hays and Mor- row	"	"	"
Save our Birds and Game; Kalbfus..	"	"	"
Zoölogical Bulletins.....	"	"	"
Proceedings of Commencement, U. of P., 1908.....	University of Pennsylvania.		
With Speaker Cannon through the Tropics; J. Hampton Moore, M. C.	The Author.		
Twenty-sixth Annual Festival, New England Society of Phila.....	Joseph P. Mumford, Esq.		
An Appeal to the Members of the Fidelity Mut. L. Ins. Co.; by John Blakely	Unknown.		
Another word on Assessments of same Company; by John Blakely.....	"		
The Car Wheel; Geo. L. Fowler.....	Charles T. Schoen, Esq.		
Fourth Annual Message of Hon. John Weaver, as Mayor of Phila.....	The Author.		

DONOR.

- N. J. Archives, 1st series, vols. 26, 27. N. J. State Library.
 N. J. Archives, 2d series, vol. 3. " " "
 Hand Book of Securities, Jan., 1908. Messrs. Wm. G. Hopper & Co.
 Smull's Legis. Hand Book, 1908. Col. Lewis E. Beitler.
 Railroad Map of Penna. " "
 Penn. School Laws and Decisions,
 1907 " "
 History of the Friendly Sons of St.
 Patrick and the Hibernian Society
 of Phila., John H. Campbell. Thos. D. Ferguson, Esq.
 The "Ifs" of History; Chamberlin. The H. Altemus Co.
 Hand Book of Gasoline Automobiles. Association of Licensed
 Automobile Manufacturers.
 A Sketch of Horace Binney; H. L.
 Carson The Author.
 Waugh's Blue Book of Leading Hotels. The Publishers.
 Lot of Union League Annual Reports
 and Pamphlets. Col. O. C. Bosbyshell.
 Was Lincoln an Inspired Prophet?;
 M. R. Scott. Unknown.
 Legislative Manual of New Jersey,
 1908 Hon. B. H. Minch.
 Blood Will Tell; B. R. Davenport. The Author.
 Art Work of Tacoma and Vicinity;
 Charles Hotchkiss, Esq. Charles Hotchkiss, Esq.
 Shreds and Patches of Virginia
 History; Pierce. Francis L. Potts, Esq.
 Journal of Dr. John Morgan, 1764. Hon. David T. Watson.
 Catalogue of Paintings, etc., in Union
 League Club of Chicago. Union League Club of Chi-
 cago.
 Seventy-eighth Annual Report of In-
 spectors of Eastern Penitentiary. Wm. G. Huey, Esq.
 Recollections of an Ill-fated Expedi-
 tion; N. B. Craig. Bertram Lippincott, Esq.
 Human Anatomy; Piersol. " " "
 Annual Report of City Controller. Captain John M. Walton.
 American Yachts, their Clubs and
 Races; Kelley. Wm. G. Freedley, Esq.
 American Newspaper Annual, 1908. Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son.
 Get Rich Quick Wallingford; Chester. Henry Altemus Co.
 The Battle of Gettysburg; Col. Frank
 A. Haskell Mass. Commandery, L. L.
 The So-called Peters-Hilprecht Con-
 troversy Dr. H. V. Hilprecht.

DONOR.

- Publications of Association for International Conciliation, for 1907....Association for I. C.
 Address before the Arche Club;
 MasonCol. John P. Nicholson.
 Goodman's Directory of Directors of
 Phila.Wm. W. Lucas, Esq.
 Eighty-ninth Ann. Report, Bd. of
 Pub. Education of Phila., 1907....Wm. T. Tilden, Esq.
 Proceedings, Penna. Soc. Sons of the
 Revolution, 1907-08.....Ethan A. Weaver, Esq.
 Fourteenth Ann. Architectural ExhibitionT-Square Club.
 Cost, etc., of American Railways; S.
 ThompsonBureau of R. W. News, Chicago.
 Brinton's Library of Aboriginal American Literature, 7 vols. viz:
 The Maya Chronicles; Brinton...The Wm. F. Fell Co.
 The Iroquois Book of Rites; Hale.. " " "
 The Güegüence, a Comedy Ballet;
 Brinton " " "
 A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians; Gatschet..... " " "
 The Lenâpe and their Legends;
 Brinton " " "
 The Annals of the Cakchiquels;
 Brinton " " "
 A Lenâpe-English Dictionary;
 Brinton and Anthony..... " " "
 First Annual Report of Commissioner of Health of Penna.; Samuel G. Dixon, M.D.....The Author.
 "A Life in Song," "The Aztec God," and other Poems, 3 vols.; Rev. Geo. L. Raymond.....The Author.
 Thirty-third Annual Report, Phila. Maritime Exchange.....Phila. M. Exch.
 History of the Free Quakers; Chas. WetherillWm. H. Wetherill, Esq.
 History of Omaha; Savage and Bell..E. Boyd Weitzel, Esq.
 Penna. Archives, 5th series, 8 vols... " " "
 Map of Pennsylvania, 1875..... " " "
 Durell's Battery at Antietam..... " " "
 History of Eighty-eighth Penna. Vols.; Vautier " " "

DONOR.

- Historical Discourses read before the
Site and Relic Society of German-
town, 1904, 1906, 1907.....E. Boyd Weitzel, Esq.
- Year Book of International Motor
Cyclopædia, 1908.....E. E. Schwarzkopf, Esq.
- Year Book of Colonial Society of
Penna. for 1908.....C. S. P.
- The Age of Mental Virility; Dr. Dor-
landThe Author.
- Tables of Bond Values; Deghuée.....F. R. Welsh, Esq.
- Philadelphia's Rapid Transit.....Millard Construction Co.
- An Historical Catalogue of the St.
Andrew's Society of Phila., 1749-
1907Caleb J. Milne, Esq.
- The Canis Index, vol. 1Canis Index Co.
- The Mormon Menace; Confessions of
J. D. Lee.....Public Spirited Men of Salt
Lake City.
- Free Masonry in Pennsylvania, 1727-
1907; Barratt and Sachse.....Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M.,
of Philadelphia.
- Calendar of Papers of Benjamin
Franklin in Library of the Amer-
ican Philosophical Society; ed. by
Dr. Isaac Minis Hays, M.D., 5 vols.American Philosoph. Soc.
- Views of New York; Moses King....The Author.
- Some Permanent Results of the Phila.
Upheaval of 1905-06; C. R. Wood-
ruffHon. Clinton R. Woodruff.
- A Summary of the Reports of Special
Tax Commissioners, Chicago, 1907. “ “ “
- L'Art Public “ “ “
- Ballot Laws and their Workings;
Allen “ “ “
- Papers of American Civic Associa-
tion “ “ “
- The Bill-board Nuisance: The Smoke
Nuisance “ “ “
- Election Calendar for 1908.....Howard A. Chase, Esq.
- Study of the Brains of Six Eminent
Scientists; Dr. E. A. Spitzka.....The Author.
- Congressional Record, 60th Congress.Hon. H. H. Bingham.
- Tenth Annual Report of Reading Co.,
1907Edson J. Weeks, Esq.
- Pleasant Places on the Reading..... “ “ “

DONOR.

- Ninth Annual Dinner of Penna. Soc.
of New York Barr Ferree, Esq.
Sentiment as a National Asset; Barr
Ferree, Esq..... " " "
Catalogue, and Bulletins, of Mass.
Inst. of Tech..... M. I. T.
Catalogue and General Announce-
ment of Columbia University..... Columbia University.
Columbia University Quarterly..... " "
Sixty-sixth Annual Report, Mercan-
tile Beneficial Association of Phila. Merc. B. Association.
Address by The Union League on
Re-election of Lincoln..... John T. Morris, Esq.
Excursion Books P. R. R.
Pittsburgh the Powerful..... Pittsburg Chamber of Com-
merce.
How to see Holland; Prof. James H.
Gore. The Author.
Twenty-third Annual Meeting of
Loyal Legion, Oct. 16, 1907..... Unknown.
The Medical Superstitions of Precious
Stones; Dr. Roland G. Curtin..... The Author.
Report of Commission on Entrance of
Phila. Parkway, 1908..... Fairmount Park Association.
Twenty-seventh Annual Festival, New
England Soc. of Penna..... Joseph P. Mumford, Esq.
Annual Report, Chief Clerk, Dist.
Attorney's Office, New York, 1905,
1906 Samuel A. Boyle, Esq.
Twenty-sixth Annual Report, Shelter-
ing Arms Sheltering Arms.
Address of Ellis P. Oberholtzer, at
Dinner of Ohio Society of Phila.,
Jan. 14, 1908..... Charles D. Barney & Co.
Time Tables, 1908..... N. E. R. W.
Proceedings of City Councils of
Phila., as issued..... W. J. Milligan, Esq.
The Morning News, Wilmington, Del. Edgar M. Hoopes, Esq.
"Lincoln and Young Republicans"—
Speech of Hon. R. P. Habgood, Feb.
12, 1908..... Penna. State League of Re-
publican Clubs.
Club Book of same..... Penna. State League of Re-
publican Clubs,

DONOR.

- Twenty-fifth Annual Report, and
 other Publications of Indian Rights
 AssociationI. R. A.
 Address on Abraham Lincoln, by Gov.
 G. M. Dodge, Feb. 12, 1908.....Col. John P. Nicholson.
 Annual Meeting, Mil. Order Foreign
 Wars, Penna. Commandery, 1908..M. O. F. W.
 Time Tables, 1908.....Mid. R. W.
 Exercises of Union League Club of
 Chicago, Washington's Birthday,
 1908U. L. Club of Chicago.
 Bulletins of Library Co. of Phila....Library Co. of Philadelphia.
 The Aesthetic and the Practical;
 Stephen W. White.....The Author.
 The Philippines, A Letter from Benj.
 S. Lyman....." "
 After Dinner Speeches by Hon.
 Chauncey M. Depew, delivered Oct.,
 Nov., Dec., 1907, and Jan., 1908...." "
 In Memoriam—Hon. E. W. Pettus.. " "
 On Soil Surveys and Forestry, and
 other speeches by Hon. Chauncey
 M. Depew.....
 The Beauties of Scotland.....North British Railway.
 Time Tables " " "
 Club Book for 1907-1908.....Penna. State League of Re-
 publican Clubs.
 Roster of Penna. Society of the Cin-
 cinnatiWm. Macpherson Hornor,
 Esq.
 Report of the President, U. of C.,
 1906-07University of Chicago.
 Annual Catalogue, 1907, U. of C....." "
 Circulars of Departments, and An-
 nouncements, U. of C. " "
 Time TablesB. and O. R. R.
 Library Bulletin for June, 1904.....The J. Herman Bosler Memo-
 rial Library.
 Thirty-eighth Annual Report, Prot.
 Epis. City Mission.....Dr. J. Solis Cohen.
 Time Tables.....N. E. R. W.
 Taft's Training for the Presidency;
 Raymond Patterson.....Repub. Nat. Committee.
 Bulletin for August, 1908.....Auto. Club of Philadelphia.

DONOR.

Souvenir of Founders' Week, Reproduction of Birch's Views of Phila..	Milton Birch, Esq.
Bulletins of the Free Library of Phila., viz:.	
Descriptive Catalogue of Writings of Sir Walter Scott; John Thomson	John Thomson, Esq., Librarian.
Library of Old Authors; John Thomson	" " "
Index to First lines, Poems of Robert Herrick; John Thomson...	" " "
Some Notes on the Bibliography of the Philippines; Middleton.....	" " "
Selected List of United States Pub. Documents; Reinick.....	" " "
Descriptive Account of the Lower Dublin Academy; John Thomson..	" " "
Views of New York, 1908-09; Thomas King	The Author.
Swarthmore Idylls; John Russell Hayes	Morris L. Clothier, Esq.

REPORT
OF THE
Advisory Real Estate Board.

October 31, 1908.

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN :—The Advisory Real Estate Board begs to report as follows: The plans covering the contemplated improvements to The Union League property were submitted to the Advisory Board and duly considered at a meeting held July 7th, at which time the following communication was unanimously adopted and forwarded to the Board of Directors:

Yours of the 30th of June received, accompanied by sketches and plans of the proposed improvements to the property of The Union League, also the report of the Committee on Improvements commenting thereon.

The Advisory Real Estate Board, after careful consideration of the subject, approve of the expenditure of money for the proposed contemplated improvements to the property of The Union League.

Your Advisory Real Estate Board, however, respectfully suggests to the Board of Directors of The Union League, that in view of the great value of the present library, of having regard, not only to the present rate of increase, but to the continued increase of the same, and the extensive use made of it by our members, that it is advisable to set aside a space of not less than 7,500 square feet at the western end of the second floor of the new fireproof building, for the preservation and use of the library, and arrange the space now occupied by the library and card rooms for the new card and chess rooms contemplated by the proposed plans.

These suggestions were subsequently adopted by the Board of Directors and were incorporated in the revised plans approved by the membership at the adjourned annual meeting of The Union League, held on September 9, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BUTTERWORTH,

Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ART ASSOCIATION.

October 31, 1908.

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Art Association begs to submit its report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1908.

CASH.

In bank, November 1, 1907.....	\$1,278 20
Contributions received from November 1, 1907, to October 31, 1908.....	580 00
Interest on deposits.....	29 61
	<hr/>
Total	\$1,887 81
Expenditures, November 1, 1907, to October 31, 1908...	82 00
	<hr/>
Cash balance, November 1, 1908.....	\$1,805 81

During the year, The Union League was the recipient of two valuable paintings, "Le Mousquetaire," painted by Paul Eschbach, presented by Mr. William J. McClary, and "Moonrise on the Pond," painted by William Didier-Pouget, presented by former President Edward T. Stotesbury; a series of water color sketches of American yachts, presented by Mr. William G. Freedley, a mastodon tusk, presented by Albert C. Engard, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., Retired, and a Baldhead Eagle, presented by Mr. W. Worrell Wagner, for which the Association desires to express its thanks.

The Association also has pleasure in reporting the purchase of a series of three photographs of General Grant and Staff, General Sherman and Staff, and Major General Meade and Staff.

Respectfully submitted,

E. BURGESS WARREN,

President.

JAMES BUTTERWORTH,

Treasurer.

CHAS. K. BARNES,

Secretary.

